

# CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1871.

---

## PART II.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

---

### VOL. I.

## REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

## THE STATUS OF DISEASE.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty

---



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 57 & 58, ABBEY-STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1873.

873[G.—876.] Price 2s. 3d.

1 x xii, p. 6









# CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1871.

---

## PART II.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

---

### VOL. I.

### REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

## THE STATUS OF DISEASE.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

---



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

---

1873.

[C.—876.] Price 2s. 2d.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.	1
SECTION I.—THE DEAF AND DUMB.	
REPORT UPON THE NUMBERS AND CONDITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE DUMB NOT DEAF.	1
TABLE I. The Number of the Deaf and Dumb and the Dumb not Deaf, from all causes, in Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	2
" II. The Proportion of Males to Females among the Deaf and Dumb; and their Proportion to the Population in Civil and Rural Districts.	6
" III. The Ages and Sexes of the Deaf and Dumb and the Dumb not Deaf.	8
" IV. The Religious Professions of the Deaf and Dumb and the Dumb not Deaf.	8
" V. The Number and Sexes of the Educated, and the Number, Ages, and Sexes of the Uneducated Deaf and Dumb and Dumb not Deaf, inmates of Union Workhouses.	11
" VI. The Ages, Sexes, and Occupations of the Deaf and Dumb.	12
" VII. The Occupations of the Parents of the Deaf and Dumb and the Dumb not Deaf.	16
" VIII. The Sexes and Number of Congenital Deaf Mutes in each Family.	18
" IX. The Position in Family, and the Sexes of Congenital Deaf Mutes.	20
" X. The Number of Children born in each Family, and the Number of these Children Deaf and Dumb.	20
" XI. The account of Muteism in cases where Consanguinity of Parents existed before Marriage, and the Condition of the Mate Offspring.	22
" XII. The result of Hereditary Predisposition, or Family Peculiarity in the production of Congenital Deaf Muteism.	22
" XIII. The causes of acquired Muteism, and the Ages at which the Diseases or Accidents which produced each occurred.	22
" XIV. The Ages and Sexes of the Uneducated Deaf and Dumb and Dumb not Deaf, both Congenital and acquired; and the Number of the Educated, and their Proportion to the Uneducated in the Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	30
" XV. The Number, Locality, Date of Erection, Amount of Accommodation, &c., of the Institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in Ireland.	32
" XVI. The Ages, Sexes, and Homes of the Pupils in the Institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in Ireland.	34
SECTION 2.—THE BLIND.	
REPORT UPON THE NUMBERS AND CONDITION OF THE BLIND.	35
TABLE I. The Number of the Blind in the Civil and Rural Districts, and in Workhouses, together with the Proportion of Males to Females, and the Ratio of Blind to the Population in Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	36
" II. The Religious Professions of the Blind.	37
" III. The state of Education and of Marriages among the Blind by Ages and Sexes.	39
" IV. The Ages, Sexes, and previous or present Occupations of the Blind.	40
" V. The Number, Locality, Date of Erection, and Amount of Accommodation of the Institutions for the Blind.	46
" VI. The Ages, Sexes, and Native Places of the Inmates of Institutions for the Blind.	48
" VII. The Sexes of the Educated, and the Ages and Sexes of the Uneducated Blind in Union Workhouses.	50
" VIII. The Colour of the Eyes in cases of Diseases and Accidents treated in St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, 1862-71.	52
" IX. The Causes of Blindness, and the Ages at which it occurred.	54
" X. The Years and Localities in which the Persons returned as Blind became so.	59
" XI. The Number of Blind Persons in each Family, and the Relatives also afflicted with Loss of Sight.	61
SECTION 3.—THE LUNATIC AND IDIOTIC.	
REPORT UPON THE NUMBERS AND CONDITION OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.	61
TABLE I. The Number of Lunatics and Idiots at large, in Asylums, Prisons, and Workhouses, and their Proportion to the Population in Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	62
" II. The Religious Professions of Lunatics and Idiots in Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	66
" III. The Occupations, and Causes of Lunacy and Idiocy among the Lunatics and Idiots at large and in Public Institutions.	68
" IV. The description of Insanity and its presumed cause in Lunatics and Idiots.	70
" V. The state of Marriage and Education, and the description of Disease among Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics.	70
" VI. The Ages and Sexes of Lunatics and Idiots suffering from each form of Insanity, and the length of time so affected.	78
" VII. The Number, Locality, Date of Erection, Means of Support, and Amount of Accommodation, &c., of the Public and Private Asylums for the Insane.	84
" VIII. The Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in Workhouses.	87
" IX. The Number and Sexes of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in Prisons.	88
SECTION 4.—THE LAME OR DECEPIT.	
REPORT UPON THE NUMBERS OF LAME OR DECEPIT IN IRELAND.	89
TABLE I. The Number and Distribution of the Lamæ or Decepsit in Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	89
" II. The Ages, Sexes, and Occupations of the Lamæ or Decepsit.	90
" III. The Religious Professions of the Lamæ or Decepsit.	94
" IV. The state of Education and Marriages of the Lamæ or Decepsit.	95

## SECTION 5.—THE INMATES OF WORKHOUSES

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN THE WORKHOUSES OF IRELAND,	96
TABLE I. The Number of Inmates of Workhouses, the Proportion of Sick to total Inmates, and their Proportion to the Population, by Counties, &c.	97
" II. Showing the Population of Counties arranged according to County and Union Boundaries.	98
" III. The Number and Locality of Fever Hospitals which afforded Poor Law Accommodation.	99
" IV. The Number of Inmates of Workhouses, the Proportion of Sick to total Inmates, and their Proportion to the Population, by Unions.	99
" V. The Religious Professions of the Inmates of the Workhouses.	103
" VI. The state of Education and Marriage among the Inmates of Workhouses.	104
" VII. The Ages, Sexes, and Occupations of the Inmates of Workhouses.	105
" VIII. The Ages, Sexes, and Diseases of the Patients in Workhouse Hospitals.	112

## SECTION 6.—THE SICK IN HOSPITALS

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE SICK IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE TEMPORARY RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF ACCIDENTS OR DISEASES,	116
TABLE I. The Locality, Date of Erection, Amount of Accommodation, Number of Inmates, &c., in each of the Infirmeries, General, Special, and Military Hospitals, for the Temporary Reception of the Sick, with the Proportion of Accommodation to the Population not otherwise provided with In-door Medical Relief.	118
" II. The state of Marriage and Education among the Patients in the Infirmeries, General, Special, and Military Hospitals.	122
" III. The Occupations of the Inmates of Infirmeries, General, Special, and Military Hospitals.	124
" IV. The Religious Professions of the Patients in Infirmeries, General, Special, and Military Hospitals.	128
" V. The Ages, Sexes, and Diseases of the Patients in Infirmeries, General, Special, and Military Hospitals.	129

## SECTION 7.—THE INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INMATES OF THE VARIOUS ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, ALMS-HOUSES, PENITENTIARIES, AND OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF THE DISTRESSED, SICK, AGED, OR INFIRM IN IRELAND,	131
TABLE I. The Number of Hospitals, Asylums, Alms-Houses, Penitentiaries, &c., for the permanent Residence of the Distressed, Sick, Aged, or Infirm.	135
" II. The Occupations, by Ages and Sexes, of the Distressed, Sick, Aged, or Infirm.	138
" III. The Religious Professions of the Distressed, Sick, Aged, or Infirm.	142
" IV. The state of Education and Marriage among the Distressed, Sick, Aged, or Infirm.	142

## SECTION 8.—THE INMATES OF PRISONS.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INMATES OF GAOLS, CONVICT DEPOTS, BRIDGEWELLS, POLICE STATIONS, AND MILITARY PRISONS,	143
TABLE I. The Number of Persons confined in Prisons, the Proportion of Sick to Inmates, and of Convicted Prisoners to the Population, by Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	144
" II. The Number of Prisoners in Convict Depôts, with the Proportion of Sick to Inmates.	145
" III. Comparison of the Proportions of Convicted Prisoners to the Populations of the Counties, Cities, and Towns, in 1871, 1861, and 1851.	146
" IV. The Education and Marriage state of Inmates of Prisons, Convict Depôts, &c.	147
" V. The Occupations, by Ages and Sexes, of the Inmates of Prisons, Convict Depôts, &c.	148
" VI. The Ages, Sexes, and Diseases of the Sick in the various Prisons.	152
" VII. The Religious Professions of the Inmates of Prisons, Convict Depôts, &c.	153

## SECTION 9.—THE INMATES OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INMATES OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS,	154
TABLE I. The Religion and Sex of Children receivable, Locality, Date of Certificate, Accommodation, and Number of Inmates of the different Reformatory Schools.	155
" II. The Native Places of the Inmates of Reformatory Schools.	156
" III. The Ages and State of Education of the Inmates of Reformatory Schools.	158
" IV. The Religious Professions of the Inmates of Reformatory Schools.	157
" V. The Occupations of the Inmates of Reformatory Schools by Ages and Sexes.	157

## SECTION 10.—THE SICK AT THEIR OWN HOMES.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER OF SICK AT THEIR OWN HOMES,	158
TABLE I. The Number, Ages, and Sexes of the Sick at their own Homes, and whether able or unable to follow their usual Occupations, together with their Proportion to the Population not provided with In-door Medical Relief, in Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	159

## SECTION 11.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SICK IN IRELAND.

REPORT UPON TOTAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS LABOURING UNDER PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY DISEASES IN IRELAND,	160
TABLE I. The Number, Sexes, and Diseases of the Permanently or Temporarily Diseased at their own Homes and in Public Institutions, in Ireland.	162
" II. Do. do. " Leinster.	164
" III. Do. do. " Munster.	166
" IV. Do. do. " Ulster.	168
" V. Do. do. " Connaught.	170
" VI. The Number of the Temporarily and Permanently Diseased, by Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	172
" VII. The Ages, Sexes, and Diseases of the Temporarily and Permanently Diseased in Ireland.	178
INDEX TO REPORT,	190
APPENDIX	195

# CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1871.

## REPORT AND TABLES UPON VITAL STATISTICS.

### VOL. I.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,  
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

do. do. do.

#### THE STATUS OF DISEASE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Act 33 and 34 Victoria, cap. 80, to take an account of the population of Ireland for the year 1871, beg to submit the following Report upon the subject of Vital Statistics.

Introductory Observations.

Volume I. now submitted to your Excellency, consists of an analysis of the returns made to us of the permanent and temporary diseases under which the population of Ireland laboured on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, and includes the consideration of the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Lunatic and Idiotic, the Lame and Deceper; and the Sick—at their own Homes, in Workhouses, Hospitals, Prisons, and Asylums—as comprised in the "Reports on the Status of Disease," published for 1851 and 1861. Volume II. will contain the Report and Tables upon the Returns of Deaths, and is analogous to similar Reports made in 1841, 1851, and 1861. Both these subjects having been examined and reported upon at considerable length in the Census volumes for 1851 and 1861, we do not consider it necessary to offer any detailed preliminary observations thereon upon the present occasion.

#### REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IN IRELAND.

Until the Inquiry instituted under the Census Commission of 1851, no trustworthy Returns had been obtained respecting the number and condition of the Deaf and Dumb in the British Isles. The information regarding this class of the community, published in the Irish Census Reports for 1851, was, we have reason to believe, the most accurate and minute which had at that time been presented to the public in any country in Europe. The Inquiry was repeated under the Census Commissioners of 1861, and the subject more minutely investigated. The records of the Deaf and Dumb, afforded by the Returns for the two last decades, having been carefully tabulated, we are enabled to compare one Census period with another, in this respect, with remarkable accuracy. Following up these inquiries, we repeated the query as to the Deaf and Dumb on Form A, or Family Schedule; and, in answer thereto, were made acquainted with the name, age, sex, occupation, and locality of every person believed to be so affected in Ireland, upon the 2nd of April, 1871.

The Deaf and Dumb.

Primary inquiry into condition of the Deaf and Dumb.

All the circumstances relating to these persons were then registered in books prepared for the purpose, and special queries were issued to the Constabulary and Police Enumerators for each person so returned. In these documents we inquired whether the person was born Deaf-and-Dumb, or became so afterwards; to what cause the malady was attributed; whether other members of the family, either of the present or previous generations, were mute; and also as to the education, social condition, and other circumstances of all the persons so returned. Had these minute inquiries been made upon the original Forms A, or through the Police at the time of taking the Census, the returns thereto might, by imposing too heavy duties upon those who filled or collected the forms, have been either defective, or have interfered with the accuracy of the General Enumeration.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.

We now beg to present Tables similar to those afforded in 1851 and 1861; the comparison with which, we confidently trust, will prove of much value, not only to the

TABLE I.—Showing the NUMBER of the DEAF and DUMB, and the DUMB not DEAF, from

LOCALITIES.	DEAF AND DUMB.														
	Cognitively, (or from Deaf.).			Acquired after Birth, by Disease or Accident.			Cases Theoretically or Otherwise.			Paralytic, Idiote, or both.					
										Born so.		Acquired.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>															
Carlow County, . . . . .	18	16	34	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	39
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	8	5	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	16
Dublin City, . . . . .	46	45	91	34	33	67	22	1	23	2	1	1	1	4	135
Dublin County, . . . . .	54	52	106	35	33	68	23	1	24	3	2	1	1	5	151
Kildare, . . . . .	19	17	36	8	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	39
Kilkenny City, . . . . .	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	10
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	34	38	72	11	13	24	3	3	6	1	2	2	2	5	77
King's " . . . . .	19	17	36	10	8	18	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	39
Loughlin " . . . . .	10	39	49	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	52
Leix " . . . . .	13	18	31	1	6	7	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	34
Meath " . . . . .	30	23	53	7	3	10	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	56
Queen's " . . . . .	30	30	60	8	3	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	63
Westmeath " . . . . .	21	9	30	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	33
Wexford " . . . . .	40	28	68	6	8	14	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	72
Wicklow " . . . . .	26	23	49	7	3	10	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	3	52
<b>Total of Leinster, . . . . .</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>MUNSTER.</b>															
Cork County, . . . . .	58	44	102	22	10	32	2	1	3	4	4	1	1	6	108
Cork City, . . . . .	16	14	30	14	12	26	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	33
Cork County, . . . . .	163	128	291	56	39	95	7	8	15	12	12	4	4	20	311
Kerry, . . . . .	63	46	109	15	11	26	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	5	114
Limerick City, . . . . .	7	7	14	4	7	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	17
Limerick County, . . . . .	65	58	123	22	16	38	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	6	129
Tipperary " . . . . .	76	68	144	22	17	39	5	4	9	6	6	3	3	12	156
Wexford City, . . . . .	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	7
Wexford County, . . . . .	51	52	103	8	8	16	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	107
<b>Total of Munster, . . . . .</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>															
Antrim County, . . . . .	94	79	173	15	16	31	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	3	176
Armagh " . . . . .	71	66	137	11	15	26	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	140
Belmont Town, . . . . .	54	51	105	11	10	21	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	108
Cavan County, . . . . .	49	34	83	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	86
Down " . . . . .	51	78	129	14	8	22	4	4	8	4	4	1	1	6	135
Dumfries " . . . . .	80	81	161	21	13	34	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	164
Fermanagh " . . . . .	38	36	74	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	77
Londonderry " . . . . .	59	52	111	8	9	17	2	1	3	5	5	1	1	7	118
Monaghan " . . . . .	30	31	61	4	8	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	64
Tyrone " . . . . .	72	95	167	14	19	33	1	4	5	5	5	1	1	7	174
<b>Total of Connaught, . . . . .</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,206</b>
<b>DOUBLANDS.</b>															
Galway County, . . . . .	91	49	140	8	19	27	4	1	5	7	4	1	1	9	149
Galway Town, . . . . .	8	8	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	19
Lisburn County, . . . . .	23	9	32	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	35
Mayo " . . . . .	87	67	154	17	7	24	4	2	6	3	5	2	2	9	163
Reconnaught " . . . . .	43	27	70	9	11	20	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	4	74
Sligo " . . . . .	47	39	86	4	8	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	90
<b>Total of Doublands, . . . . .</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>General Total, 1871, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>4,018</b>
" 1861, . . . . .	<b>3,321</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6,254</b>
" 1851, . . . . .	<b>2,080</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3,810</b>

\* This number includes 14 males and 15 females (not natives of Ireland) resident in institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the county of Dublin, 11 of whom—14 males and 3 females—were congenitally deaf, 21 of whom—9 males and 12 females—were acquired, and in 2 of them—1 male and 1 female—the cause was "material or unknown."

Secondary  
Inquiry.

As regards the investigation of the Returns relating to the Deaf and Dumb, and particularly to those returned as "Dumb" only, a thorough sifting has been made by means of the Enumerators; and no case has been left uninvestigated which was originally returned as defective in either speech or hearing.

The Secondary Inquiries were instituted as soon as possible after the Returns of the General Census had been received. Twenty-six Deaf and Dumb persons had died, and 2 had emigrated in the interval between the 3rd of April, 1871, and the date on which the replies to these Secondary Inquiries were received.

statistician, but also to all those interested in the welfare of this afflicted class of the community. THE DEAF AND DUMB.

all causes, in the several PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and certain large TOWNS, in IRELAND

DEAF NOT DUMB															GENERAL TOTAL			LOCALITIES	
Deaf, without other defect			Deaf, with Paraplegia			Deaf, with Idiocy			Deaf, with both Paraplegia and Idiocy			Total							
Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns	
6	3	9	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	1	2	12	5	17	84	29	113	LONDON.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	Cork County.	
6	6	12	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	-	2	20	12	32	114	398	512	Drogheda Town.	
4	5	9	1	3	4	12	7	19	-	-	12	15	27	42	95	137	184	Dublin City.	
8	4	12	6	1	7	5	5	10	1	-	1	9	10	19	42	32	74	Dublin County.	
2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	Kilkeny.	
1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkeny City.	
2	1	3	10	3	13	3	5	8	10	-	10	8	18	26	55	123	178	Kilkeny County.	
9	1	10	1	5	6	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	2	13	14	50	64	King's.	
4	4	8	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	-	1	9	7	16	37	31	68	Longford.	
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	-	1	14	13	27	35	37	72	Meath.	
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	-	1	6	9	15	29	29	58	Monaghan.	
2	2	4	-	-	-	1	6	7	11	-	11	1	1	2	18	44	52	Queens's.	
30	5	35	1	1	2	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	16	17	24	54	73	Rossmore.	
4	2	6	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	-	1	10	8	18	44	25	69	Wexford.	
6	8	14	1	3	4	4	4	8	-	-	-	12	12	24	52	51	103	Wicklow.	
5	2	7	1	-	1	6	2	8	1	-	1	8	4	12	44	35	79		
60	45	105	12	34	46	78	49	127	8	1	9	158	111	269	720	598	1,318	Total of London.	
5	4	9	4	1	5	19	6	25	1	-	1	26	11	37	112	71	184	MIDLANDS.	
6	3	9	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	7	7	14	58	25	83	Chesham County.	
26	11	37	5	2	7	22	17	39	1	1	2	32	32	64	228	228	456	Cork City.	
10	11	21	3	1	4	6	3	9	-	-	-	19	15	34	124	73	197	Cork County.	
3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	15	29	44	Kerry.	
11	4	15	2	4	6	9	5	14	-	-	-	22	13	35	123	61	184	Limerick City.	
13	7	20	1	3	4	14	7	21	-	-	-	23	17	40	128	124	252	Limerick County.	
3	6	9	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	Tipperary.	
2	6	8	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	5	12	52	31	83	Wexford County.	
25	40	125	16	26	42	70	39	109	2	2	4	164	100	275	590	621	1,211	Total of Midland.	
6	7	13	4	2	6	14	13	27	-	-	-	24	22	46	150	128	278	NORTH.	
5	2	7	2	3	5	8	5	13	-	-	-	14	10	24	85	104	189	Antrim County.	
3	1	4	4	-	4	2	3	5	-	-	-	8	7	15	23	43	66	Ayrshire.	
8	6	14	1	9	10	21	3	24	-	-	-	27	11	38	54	42	96	Belfast Town.	
9	11	20	3	1	4	14	15	29	-	-	-	36	25	61	120	120	240	Cavan County.	
20	24	44	2	1	3	4	6	10	-	-	-	36	27	63	133	123	256	Down.	
1	3	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	7	8	40	30	70	Downpatrick.	
3	4	7	1	3	4	2	6	8	-	-	-	14	15	29	56	59	115	Downpatrick.	
2	4	6	2	2	4	15	3	18	-	-	-	29	19	48	65	54	119	Downpatrick.	
18	6	24	3	2	5	11	39	50	-	-	-	35	18	53	119	56	175	Downpatrick.	
69	79	149	22	15	37	92	60	152	1	4	5	180	149	329	602	602	1,204	Total of North.	
15	4	19	3	6	9	15	7	22	1	-	1	34	33	67	145	95	240	SOUTH.	
3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	10	10	20	Galway County.	
7	4	11	3	1	4	6	4	10	-	-	-	16	9	25	25	35	60	Galway Town.	
13	12	25	7	7	14	8	33	41	-	-	-	1	31	32	64	164	165	329	Limerick County.
2	5	7	5	11	16	2	20	22	-	-	-	1	25	26	55	54	109	Mayo.	
3	5	8	2	1	3	6	2	8	2	-	2	18	9	27	70	60	130	Rossmore.	
25	34	59	20	14	34	45	37	82	5	-	5	120	88	211	314	268	582	Total of South.	
160	190	350	71	65	136	295	184	479	30	7	37	620	454	1,074	2,044	2,044	4,088	Grand Total, 1871.	
165	195	360	76	66	142	300	191	491	35	9	44	635	463	1,098	2,083	2,083	4,166	" 1861.	
85	100	185	30	19	49	97	71	168	45	26	71	330	174	504	1,047	1,047	2,094	" 1851.	

+ Including one reported case (male) not a native of Ireland. The foregoing cases (24 congenital, 12 acquired, and 1 "unknown or unknown") have been calculated from the calculations in Table II.

Upon the original Returns, 1,414 were entered as "Dumb," but upon further and more minute inquiries, it was found that of these 327 were both Deaf and Dumb; and that 181 who were returned as "Dumb without other defect," were found to be also afflicted with Idiocy or Paralysis. This shows the necessity for a very minute and searching investigation into such statements upon all occasions. Second Inquiry.

As the Reports upon the Status of Disease for the Censuses of 1851 and 1861 entered at considerable length into the various subjects connected with the Deaf and Dumb, we consider that an analysis of the Tables drawn up from the information obtained under the present inquiry will be sufficient.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.  
N. —  
Identification of the  
Deaf and  
Dumb.

When the final returns to the inquiry into the circumstances of the Deaf and Dumb in 1861 were received, a registry of the results was made similar to that of 1851, in which was preserved a record of the precise locality, name, age, sex, relationship to head of family, marriage condition, occupation, state of education, birth-place, cause of malady, and other particulars, for each of the 5,653 individuals included in the tables on muteness given in the Status of Disease for that period. A similar registration has been made for those returned in 1871. We have (with the exception of 361 cases where no information regarding the parties could be obtained) traced each case for the past ten years; and, from the information obtained from the returns of 1871, we have been enabled to make a most minute and faithful investigation into the condition of this class of the community.

Where the names of individuals appearing in the registry of 1861 were not to be found in that for 1871, the Enumerators were again communicated with, and from that inquiry the following facts were arrived at:—In 1,378 instances the individual registered in 1861 had died; 211 persons of this class had emigrated; 7 were found to be females, who had married and taken other names; in 371 instances the individuals had changed their residences; 109 errors arose from alterations in orthography—for example, Lavin for Luffan, Callanan for Callinane, Dooney for Dorney, Daniel for O'Donnell, Keefe for O'Keefe, Kilay for Kirby, King for Rung, Drisdell for O'Driscoll; and other cases of "Mac's" and "O's." In 251 cases returned as Deaf and Dumb, or Dumb, in 1861, it was found that they were not regarded as Mutes by the Enumerators of 1871. These, for the most part, consisted of Idiots, children who were so young in 1861 that it was not possible for unskilled persons to determine what amount of speech or hearing they possessed, some persons with great impediment of speech, and impostors.

Pupils in  
Public Insti-  
tutions.

As in 1851 and in 1861, so also on the present occasion, we have, in the following Tables, distributed throughout their respective homes the pupils in Public Institutions for the "Deaf-and-Dumb," otherwise the counties of Dublin and Tyrone, and the town of Belfast, in which such institutions are situated, would present an undue proportion of this class.

Explanation  
of Table I.

The foregoing Table, I., on pages 2 and 3, shows by Provinces the total number of Mutes from all causes in the different counties, cities, and certain large towns in Ireland; and is divided into two sections, the "Deaf and Dumb" and the "Dumb not Deaf"—the former numbering 4,467, and the latter 1,087. To facilitate comparisons with the returns of 1861 and 1851, we have added the general totals of those years at foot of this and other Tables.

True  
Muteness.

The true Deaf and Dumb, born with impairment of the organ of hearing, and without other defect are included in the first compartment of this Table. This class may be taken as most faithfully representing the actual amount of Deaf-dumbness in any country. Upon the inquiry instituted on the 2nd of April, 1871—3,297 were returned as belonging to this class, being 713 less than those registered in 1861. The sexes in this class according to the present returns are 1,817 males, and 1,480 females.

Acquired  
Muteness.

In the second compartment of Table I. have been arranged, by sexes and localities, those who were stated to have become 'Deaf and Dumb' from "disease or accident acquired after birth": they amount to 776 persons—419 males, and 357 females; or 178 more than those returned as such from like causes in 1861.

Deaf-dumb-  
ness of  
uncertain  
origin.

The third compartment of this Table includes those persons returned as "Deaf and Dumb" in the original enumeration forms, but respecting the cause of their muteness, whether congenital or acquired, it was not possible to obtain satisfactory information at the time of making the secondary inquiry. Many of these persons were mendicants or travellers, who had left the locality in which they were originally enumerated upon the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, prior to the time the secondary inquiry was instituted. In 1861 this class numbered 327; in 1861 the number was 186; while upon the present occasion they only amount to 163.

Paralytic  
or Idiote  
Deaf Mutes.

The fourth compartment of this Table shows that 291 "Deaf and Dumb" persons were at the same time paralytic or idiotic, or laboured under both these calamities. The number returned under this head in 1861 was 136, and in 1851 it was as many as 467. Of the 291 of this class returned in 1871, as many as 206 were congenital cases, and 85 were said to have become Deaf Mutes from accident or disease acquired subsequent to birth; the same disease of the brain and nervous system having, in all probability, produced loss of hearing as well as paralysis or idiocy.

Absolute  
increase and  
decrease of  
Deaf-dumb-  
ness.

The total Deaf and Dumb from all causes has decreased from 4,747 in 1851, and 4,930 in 1861 to 4,467 on the present occasion.

The localities in which there has been an absolute increase in the number of the Deaf and Dumb, compared with the returns of 1861, are Dublin City, Belfast Town, Cork City, Kerry County, Galway Town, Kilkenny City, Antrim County, and Limerick City.



It may be noticed that the increase has taken place almost exclusively in cities and large towns. The greatest absolute decrease in the number of the Deaf and Dumb from all causes, compared with the Returns of 1861, has taken place in the counties of Down, Tyrone, Donegal, Cavan, Cork, Fermanagh, Armagh, Galway, Waterford and Louth.

To the 3,297 persons returned as born deaf and dumb, and the 206 persons who were paralytic, idiotic, or both, and born deaf and dumb, should be added a proportion of the 103 persons deaf and dumb, but the cause of whose infirmity was either uncertain or unknown, and also a certain proportion of infants and young children, from birth to the speaking age, but whose defect had not been discovered at the time of taking the Census. A deficiency in the returns for early life must, however, occur in all such inquiries, as the difficulty of determining the question of congenital deafness and consequent muteness under two years of age is very great, and there is always an unwillingness on the part of friends and relatives to believe in the existence of deaf-dumbness in children under two and a half or three years of age. According to the calculations made in 1851 and 1861, those returned as "uncertain or unknown" were divided proportionally among the congenitally affected, and those whose defect was acquired by accident or disease after birth. Adopting a similar course for 1871, it would increase the number of known congenital deaf mutes to 3,584, or 1 in 1,509 of the population, irrespective of those who may be, and no doubt are, Deaf and Dumb under the speaking age.

The second and a portion of the fourth compartments of this Table contain 861 cases of "acquired Deaf-dumbness," and adding to this number a proportion of the 103 "uncertain or unknown" cases already mentioned it will be increased to 883. The total number of known acquired cases in 1861 was 648, and with the addition of the proportion of the "uncertain or unknown," they amounted to 673; and, in 1851, to 570. The causes of acquired Deaf-dumbness are described in Table XIII., and reported on at pages 28 and 29.

The second section of Table I., on page 3, includes the "Dumb not Deaf," who amounted at the taking of the present Census to 1,087 persons—633 males and 454 females. In 1861, this class numbered 723; and in 1851, only 433. Of the total 1,087, as many as 458 were "dumb without other defect," 136 were also "paralytic," 479 were idiotic as well as dumb, and 23 were dumb, paralytic, and idiotic. The accuracy of these numbers was tested by an inquiry through the Enumerators as to the proof of these 1,087 persons possessing the sense of hearing, and as to their suffering from idiocy, paralysis, or both.—See *Circular No. 2, on page 35.*

The total number of Mutes returned upon this Table, both "Deaf and Dumb," and "Dumb not Deaf," is 3,554, being 1 in every 974 of the entire population; and the proportion of the sexes among them is 100 males to 79.51 females. The provincial distribution is as follows:—In Leinster there are 1,318; or 1 in every 1,016 of its population; in Munster, 1,500, or 1 in every 876; in Ulster, 1,754, or 1 in every 1,038; and in Connaught, 882, or 1 in every 938. In 1851, the total number of Mutes from all causes returned was 5,180; and in 1861, it was 5,653.

Table II., on pages 6 and 7, is explanatory of the first section of Table I.; showing the number of the Deaf and Dumb, and giving the proportion which the Deaf Mutes, both congenital and acquired, bear to the populations of the different Counties, Cities, and Provinces in Ireland. In this Table the 40 cases alluded to in the notes at foot of Table I. are excluded, and the "uncertain or unknown" cases are divided proportionally between the congenital and acquired.

The first section of it treats of congenital and the second of acquired Deaf-dumbness. An examination of the general total of the first column of Table II. shows a greater proportion of congenitally Deaf and Dumb females than in 1861 or 1851. In proportion to their population we find that congenital Deaf-dumbness is greatest in the town of Galway, and the counties of Limerick, Donegal, Cork, and Sligo, the average proportion among them being 1 in every 1,235; and that it is least in the cities of Waterford and Limerick, the town of Belfast, and the city of Cork, the average proportion among them being 1 in every 2,608 of the population, so far as the Returns have been revised up to the publication of this Volume.\* In 1851 the proportion of congenital Deaf-mutes to the population was 1 in 1,573; in 1861 it was 1 in 1,370; and upon the present occasion it is 1 in every 1,520. The proportion of congenital Deaf mutes to the population in the civil and rural districts in 1871 was 1 in 1,883 in the former, and 1 in 1,441 in the latter.

The proportionate number of males to females among persons who have become Deaf and Dumb from disease or accident subsequent to birth is 100 to 82.14, the latter sex being considerably less in proportion to the former than in 1861 and 1851, when to every 100 males there were 102.34 and 93.36 females respectively. The proportion of both sexes

The Deaf  
and Dumb  
—  
Congenital  
Deaf-dumb-  
ness.

Acquired  
Deaf-dumb-  
ness.

The Dumb  
not Deaf.

Mutes from  
all causes.

Explanation  
of Table II.

Ratio of the  
Deaf and  
Dumb to the  
population.

\* The differences discovered between the Returns compiled from the "Enumerators' Summaries," and the numbers when revised have been found to be very trivial.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES among the DEAF and

LEINSTER	CONGENITAL CASES				ACQUIRED
Parishes, Towns, Cities, and Villages	Proportion of Males to Females	Proportion to Population			Proportion of Males to Females
		Males	Females	Total	
<b>LEINSTER:</b>					
Carlow County, . . . . .	100 to 109.14	1 in 1,560	1 in 1,571	1 in 1,564	100 to 102.5
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	125	1,501	1,501	1,501	100 to 100
Dublin City, . . . . .	39,860	1,553	1,553	1,553	100 to 100
Dublin County, . . . . .	100	1,577	1 in 1,570	1,573	100 to 101.97
Kildare, . . . . .	20	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Kilkenny City, . . . . .	20	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	80.00	1,581	1,580	1,580	100 to 101.00
King's, . . . . .	205.26	1,581	1 in 1,581	1,581	100 to 101.00
Louth, . . . . .	100.61	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Meath, . . . . .	111.43	1,581	1,580	1,580	100 to 101.00
Monaghan, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Queens, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Westmeath, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Wexford, . . . . .	11.43	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Wicklow, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
<b>Total of Leinster, . . . . .</b>	<b>100 to 100.6</b>	<b>1 in 1,582</b>	<b>1 in 1,580</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>100 to 101.77</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>					
Cork County, . . . . .	100 to 100.83	1 in 1,581	1 in 1,580	1 in 1,581	100 to 100.84
Cork City, . . . . .	91.39	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Cork County, . . . . .	100.83	1,581	1 in 1,580	1,580	100
Kerry, . . . . .	84.58	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Limerick City, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Limerick County, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Tipperary, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Waterford City, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Waterford County, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
<b>Total of Munster, . . . . .</b>	<b>100 to 100.46</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>1 in 1,580</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>100 to 100.46</b>
<b>ULSTER:</b>					
Armagh County, . . . . .	100 to 100.57	1 in 1,581	1 in 1,581	1 in 1,581	100 to 100.57
Armagh, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Belfast Town, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Cavan County, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Down, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Fermanagh, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Londonerry, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Monaghan, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Tyrone, . . . . .	100.57	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
<b>Total of Ulster, . . . . .</b>	<b>100 to 100.57</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>1 in 1,580</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>100 to 100.57</b>
<b>CONGENITAL:</b>					
Galway County, . . . . .	100 to 100.84	1 in 1,581	1 in 1,580	1 in 1,581	100 to 100.84
Galway Town, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Lisburn County, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Mayo, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Reynolds, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
Sligo, . . . . .	100	1,581	1,580	1,580	100
<b>Total of Congenital, . . . . .</b>	<b>100 to 100.84</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>1 in 1,580</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>100 to 100.84</b>
<b>General Total, 1871, . . . . .</b>	<b>100 to 100.61</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>1 in 1,580</b>	<b>1 in 1,581</b>	<b>100 to 101.77</b>
1861, . . . . .	100 to 100.61	1 in 1,581	1 in 1,580	1 in 1,581	100 to 101.77
1851, . . . . .	100 to 100.61	1 in 1,581	1 in 1,580	1 in 1,581	100 to 101.77

\* Comparing towns having a population of 1,000 inhabitants and upwards

Ratio of the  
Deaf and  
Dumb to the  
Population.

to the population is 1 in every 6,232, showing a great increase of this class compared with 1861 and 1851, when the proportions were 1 in every 8,307 and 11,358 persons, respectively. Acquired Deaf-dumbness is greatest in proportion to the population in the cities of Limerick and Cork, and the counties of Kilkenny, Clare, and Limerick; the average proportion among them being 1 in every 3,533. The localities in which it is least are Drogheda Town, Waterford City, and the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, and Westmeath; the average proportion among them being 1 in 11,335. The proportion of the Deaf and Dumb, both congenital and acquired, to the population of Ireland is 1 in every 1,222; it was 1 in every 1,176 in 1861; and, in 1851, it was 1 in every 1,330 of the population. The localities, in which the proportion of Deaf-dumbness, both congenital and acquired, to the population is greatest, are Galway Town, and the counties of Limerick, Kilkenny, Cork, Clare, and Tipperary; and the localities in which it is least are Waterford City, Belfast Town, and the counties of Westmeath, Louth, Kildare, and King's. In the civic districts congenital Deaf-mutes form 1 in every 1,883 of the population, and acquired 1 in every 6,380; and in the rural districts the former comprise 1 in every 1,441, and the latter 1 in every 6,140 of the population.

DUMB, and their PROPORTION to the POPULATION in the CIVIC and RURAL DISTRICTS.

THE DUMB  
AND DEAF.

Cases.			TOTAL DEAF AND DUMB.			Population in 1871, exclusive of the Military and Navy.	Proportion of Deaf and Dumb to Population.	Localities.
Proportion to Population.								
Civil.	Rural.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Proportion, Quotient, Odds, and Terms.
<b>Lancashire—</b>								
1 in 5,482	1 in 8,130	1 in 7,073	33	24	46	51,050	1 in 1,123	Carlisle County.
12,530	"	" 15,039	5	5	10	10,539	" 1,551	Weymouth Town.
5,097	"	5,027	104	54	158	595,218	" 1,344	Dorset County.
15,153	1 in 3,225	5,867	44	41	85	150,075	" 1,282	Salisbury City.
11,455	" 7,510	7,500	33	22	55	30,514	" 1,080	Salisbury County.
6,245	"	6,233	4	3	7	12,719	" 1,412	Salisbury City.
955	1 in 3,479	3,359	14	48	62	55,669	" 955	Salisbury County.
5,487	" 7,215	6,909	20	31	51	25,366	" 1,658	Wiltshire.
"	" 6,599	6,214	28	24	52	84,505	" 1,540	Longford "
1 in 3,475	" 11,345	7,534	19	50	69	70,514	" 1,547	Leamington "
"	" 8,465	8,465	44	10	54	35,524	" 1,291	Leamington "
1 in 3,470	" 7,476	7,277	24	26	50	79,771	" 1,457	Leamington "
"	" 8,785	8,785	11	17	28	53,283	" 1,624	Leamington "
1 in 27,726	" 6,173	7,070	21	28	49	132,968	" 1,474	Leamington "
"	" 5,540	6,144	24	29	53	75,057	" 1,521	Walsley "
1 in 4,701	1 in 6,215	1 in 6,059	235	473	708	1,330,405	1 in 1,830	Total of Lancashire.
<b>Westmoreland—</b>								
1 in 30,957	1 in 3,706	1 in 3,990	97	69	167	147,864	1 in 1,006	Carlisle County.
2,913	"	2,913	31	54	85	55,445	" 1,268	Cock County.
22,342	1 in 3,357	4,539	222	306	528	458,839	" 1,001	Kew "
4,998	" 7,010	6,023	106	60	166	195,000	" 1,191	Leamington City.
3,036	"	5,024	15	14	29	30,364	" 1,418	Lancashire County.
4,529	1 in 6,090	3,067	31	69	100	139,369	" 895	Thames Valley.
4,906	" 3,906	5,734	124	67	191	255,715	" 1,027	Walsley County.
11,672	"	11,672	4	4	8	34,548	" 9,595	Walsley County.
4,559	1 in 4,509	4,584	44	43	87	99,361	" 1,145	Walsley County.
1 in 4,800	1 in 4,145	1 in 4,554	785	583	1,368	1,500,165	1 in 1,068	Total of Westmoreland.
<b>Devon—</b>								
1 in 7,506	1 in 5,023	1 in 6,154	111	111	222	245,758	1 in 1,100	Amesbury County.
35,736	" 5,107	5,541	65	32	97	175,556	" 1,581	Amesbury County.
7,552	"	5,531	31	31	62	174,038	" 1,013	Amesbury County.
1 in 5,074	1 in 15,464	15,734	99	49	148	140,129	" 1,583	Amesbury County.
10,982	" 5,073	8,097	110	35	145	215,202	" 1,065	Amesbury County.
5,094	" 6,064	5,597	112	98	210	277,364	" 1,230	Amesbury County.
11,384	" 14,069	15,264	58	29	87	92,644	" 1,496	Amesbury County.
"	5,237	5,422	75	67	142	173,734	" 1,333	Amesbury County.
"	6,450	9,405	43	44	87	114,385	" 1,312	Amesbury County.
1 in 15,467	" 7,931	7,896	55	77	132	215,207	" 1,496	Amesbury County.
1 in 5,050	1 in 6,124	1 in 6,363	773	454	1,227	1,671,761	1 in 1,355	Total of Devon.
<b>Connaught—</b>								
1 in 3,499	1 in 7,848	1 in 7,073	121	75	196	254,942	1 in 1,262	Galway County.
"	" 4,224	6,454	43	36	79	15,174	" 834	Galway Town.
1 in 14,419	" 8,365	8,473	123	33	156	95,033	" 1,245	Leamington County.
10,664	" 8,204	6,258	41	49	90	245,707	" 1,244	Mayo "
6,066	" 8,504	8,253	32	31	63	140,744	" 1,284	Sligo "
1 in 3,770	1 in 7,510	1 in 5,644	356	335	691	945,391	1 in 1,360	Total of Connaught.
<b>Grand Total, 1871.</b>								
5,580	1 in 6,146	1 in 6,333	1,436	1,091	2,527	3,490,794	1 in 1,355	" " 1881.
5,158	" 6,515	8,507	2,630	2,549	5,179	5,295,524	" 1,176	" " 1881.
5,510	" 11,740	11,548	5,695	5,059	10,754	6,532,204	" 1,260	" " 1881.

† Excludes of the 64 persons affected in the Year at End of Table I.

Table III., on pages 8 and 9, shows by sexes, the ages of all the individuals specified in Table I. The ages of the greatest number of Mutes returned, for any quinquennial age period, in 1851, 1861, and 1871, were from 10 to 15 years.

As many as 58 of the persons enumerated in the foregoing Tables were confined in Lunatic Asylums at the time of taking the Census—35 of whom were Insane, and 23 Idiotic. Of the former 6, and of the latter 15, were returned Dumb; but not Deaf.

Table IV., on pages 8 and 9, shows, by sexes and localities, the Religious Professions of the 5,554 Mutes specified in Table I. From this it would appear that 4,281 were Roman Catholics, or 1 in every 968 of that persuasion; 747, or 1 in every 915, were Protestant Episcopalians; 454, or 1 in every 1,109, were Presbyterians; 28, or 1 in every 1,494, were Methodists; 10 were Unitarians; 5 were Independents; 4 were Baptists; 4 were Covenanters; and 1 was a Seceder. The Religious Professions of the remaining 20 could not be ascertained.

Ages of  
Mutes.Insane and  
Idiotic  
Mutes.Religious  
Professions.

## CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1871.

TABLE III.—Showing the AGES and SEXES

Provinces	Ages in																							
	Under 5		5, and under 15		15, and under 25		25, and under 35		35, and under 45		45, and under 55		55, and under 65		65, and under 75		75, and under 85		85, and under 95		95, and under 105			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
DEAF AND DUMB.																								
Leinster, . . . . .	9	11	46	50	70	65	74	50	56	37	58	47	63	30	50	27	54	41	50	26	37	25		
Munster, . . . . .	13	13	54	45	65	70	80	57	74	73	62	57	72	50	48	61	57	50	41	20	63	26		
Ulster, . . . . .	22	15	77	60	99	60	92	78	81	70	53	51	68	58	42	53	58	48	38	35	40	30		
Connaught, . . . . .	15	5	53	51	69	54	54	53	35	38	33	28	41	35	15	21	32	50	39	13	14	15		
Total, . . . . .	59	45	230	274	316	255	323	246	240	208	172	219	189	139	147	185	162	126	83	134	126			
DUMB, AND DEAF.																								
Doon, AND DUMB.	54	53	157	96	128	74	83	60	43	61	48	36	26	25	19	19	17	16	9	11	13	10		
Total D. & F., . . . . .	50	53	617	572	454	329	365	372	285	301	245	208	257	265	145	163	200	178	123	104	146	118		
Grand Total, 1871, . . . . .	109	98	689	764	670	584	688	617	525	541	487	427	446	384	294	350	380	340	210	144	264	234		
Grand Total, 1861, . . . . .	240	240	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738		

\* In the Report of 1871 the age periods were not as detailed as in 1861 Table.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.

TABLE IV.—Showing the RELIGIOUS

Religious  
Professions.

Parishes, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Religious Professions														Total.	
	Roman Catholics.		Presbyterian Episcopalian.		Presbyterian.		Methodists.		All other Protestant.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total			
<b>LEINSTER.</b>																
Carlow County, . . . . .	29	54	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	29	63	
Douglas Town, . . . . .	5	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	11	
Dublin City, . . . . .	88	85	54	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	92	180	
Dublin County, . . . . .	56	49	38	21	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	134	106	220	
Kildare, . . . . .	29	29	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	32	74	
Kilkeny City, . . . . .	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	
Kilkeny County, . . . . .	62	56	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	56	129	
King's, . . . . .	27	35	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	36	66	
Longford, . . . . .	32	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	31	63	
Louth, . . . . .	31	54	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	57	61	
Meath, . . . . .	47	56	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	65	79	
Queen's, . . . . .	41	36	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	39	81	
Westmeath, . . . . .	40	33	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	38	78	
Wexford, . . . . .	56	44	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	50	89	
Wicklow, . . . . .	37	25	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	32	77	
<b>Total of Leinster, . . . . .</b>	614	523	104	73	1	2	1	2	5	5	5	5	720	598	1,318	
<b>MUNSTER.</b>																
Clare County, . . . . .	110	67	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	113	71	184	
Cork City, . . . . .	34	27	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	31	75	
Cork County, . . . . .	265	210	39	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	235	524	
Kerry, . . . . .	124	73	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	75	199	
Limerick City, . . . . .	33	18	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	20	55	
Limerick County, . . . . .	129	90	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	93	206	
Tipperary, . . . . .	132	98	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	103	250	
Wexford City, . . . . .	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	
Wexford County, . . . . .	52	50	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	51	108	
<b>Total of Munster, . . . . .</b>	814	627	68	55	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	820	684	1,500	

Religious  
Professions.

Dividing the Religious Professions in Ireland into two classes, those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church and those who do not, the proportionate number of Mutes is 1 in 968 in the former, and 1 in 996 in the latter.

In calculating the proportion of any particular class of the population, the greater the amount the nearer we approximate to the truth.

Mutes in  
Workhouses

Table V. on page 11, shows that the number of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Dumb not Deaf, in Union Workhouses, on the night of 2nd April, 1871, was 253; in 1851 the number was 296; and in 1861, only 223. We are sorry to observe that instead of there being a decrease, equivalent at least to that between 1851 and 1861, the number has

of the DEAF and DUMB, and the DUMB not DEAF.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD.																		GRAND TOTAL.						PARTICULAR.
18, and under 18.		19, and under 19.		20, and under 20.		21, and under 21.		22, and under 22.		23, and under 23.		24, and under 24.		25, and under 25.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.						
20	3	20	15	7	8	7	8	4	5	3	4	1	.	.	.	4	.	542	457	1,049	DEAF AND DUMB			
25	15	27	22	8	12	10	12	3	5	4	4	1	.	.	.	3	.	735	538	1,317	Leicester.			
34	19	48	33	9	11	13	10	2	3	3	3	1	1	.	1	2	.	775	624	1,450	Manchester.			
15	6	20	14	4	5	4	5	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	358	283	641	Ulster.			
35	48	124	93	28	33	34	36	11	16	10	12	3	1	1	1	5	1	2,465	2,906	4,467	Cavanagh.			
8	5	12	7	7	.	5	4	5	5	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	422	464	1,067	Total.			
96	33	194	100	55	63	57	62	14	19	11	20	5	2	1	1	8	1	3,094	2,460	5,554	DUMB, NOT DEAF.			
143	116	290	196	68	70	71	73	21	23	11	15	5	2	2	3	.	.	3,132	2,522	5,653	Total M. & F.			
																		Grand Total, 1871.			1881.			

PROFESSIONS of the DEAF and DUMB, and the DUMB not DEAF.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.  
Religious  
Professions.

Parishes, Towns, Villages, and Towns.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.												Total.
	Roman Catholic.		Protestant Episcopalian.		Presbyterian.		Methodist.		All other Protestant.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Ulster:													
Ardara County.	25	28	21	24	33	37	1	1	6	3	125	136	265
Armagh.	55	54	54	16	11	11	2	2	1	1	104	62	166
Belfast Town.	16	23	24	16	24	30	3	3	3	3	59	45	107
Cavan County.	61	44	22	7	1	2	2	1	3	3	70	33	129
Down.	56	50	30	15	19	7	1	3	1	8	126	270	324
Drom.	46	34	32	30	24	26	2	2	1	1	122	122	244
Fermanagh.	53	31	14	15	3	3	.	.	1	1	40	36	70
Londonderry.	40	40	34	30	25	25	2	2	2	1	89	79	166
Monaghan.	41	37	12	11	11	4	1	1	1	1	65	64	119
Tyrone.	50	43	23	24	19	10	.	.	1	2	219	35	314
Total of Ulster.	463	585	324	128	226	206	13	4	23	15	921	825	1,746
Cavanagh:													
Galway County.	141	90	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	145	94	239
Galway Town.	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20	40
Louth County.	46	32	15	5	.	.	.	.	2	1	59	38	94
Mayo.	128	112	2	2	1	1	.	.	2	1	144	116	260
Monaghan.	51	48	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	54	110
Sligo.	58	52	10	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	70	60	130
Total of Cavanagh.	474	342	34	25	2	2	1	1	3	1	514	358	822
Total Main and Foreign.	3,266	1,826	617	350	242	212	15	53	35	19	3,994	2,469	5,554
General Total, 1871.	4,281	2,717	717	424	254	224	20	56	44	28	5,132	2,922	5,653
General Total, 1861.	4,375	2,715	715	422	252	222	20	56	44	28	5,132	2,922	5,653

increased by 30 on that returned in 1861, but is 43 less than in 1851. This Table is divided into two sections, the first showing by sexes, the number of the educated; and the second, by years and sexes, the number of the uneducated. We find, by comparison with similar Tables afforded by the Reports on Vital Statistics in 1861 and 1851, that the number of the educated Mutes in Workhouses has greatly increased, numbering in

\* This number comprises 10 Unitarians, 5 Independents, 4 Baptists, 4 Covenanters, 1 Seceder, and 20 whose Religious Profession could not be ascertained.

† Comprising 3 Unitarians, 3 Independents, 1 Baptist, 3 Seceders, 1 Quaker, 1 Separatist, 1 Jew, and 25 whose Religious Profession could not be ascertained.

‡ The Religious Professions of the People were not included in the Returns of 1861.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.  
Notes in  
Workhouses

1851, thirty-two; in 1861, thirty-five; and on the present occasion, as many as fifty. The second section, showing the number of the uneducated, is subdivided into those "under 5 years," those "15 years and upwards," who are believed to be of too advanced an age to be susceptible of special education; and those of "school age," between 5 and 15 years. Those "under 5 years" amount to 4; and those "15 years and upwards" to 145, exclusive of 26 Lunatics and Idiots. In 1861, those between 5 and 15 years, and susceptible of education, numbered only 14; whilst upon the present occasion they number as many as 22—inmates of the Workhouses of Ardee, Athy, Ballinasloe, Boyle, Carrick-on-Shannon, Claremorris, Clogher, Clonmel, Delvin, Dublin North, Dublin South, Glin, Listowel, Londonderry, Lurgan, Mountmellick, Newtown-Limavady and Skibbereen, in each of which there was one; and of Cork and Macroom, in each of which there were two. We would urge on the Guardians of these Unions, to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the Poor-Law Act, 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 14, for having these afflicted individuals properly instructed in the Institutions especially constructed for the purpose, mentioned in Table XV. By affording them a literary and industrial education, they are not only enabled to earn their own livelihood, but are elevated to the ordinary level of humanity.

Occupations  
of the Deaf  
and Dumb.

Table VI., on pages 12, 13, 14 and 15, shows the occupations of the 4,467 Deaf and Dumb persons included in the first section of Table I. In order to compare these occupations, trades, and handicrafts, one decade with another, they are, in this volume on Vital Statistics, arranged as heretofore in continuance (with some modifications) of the plan published in the Census of 1841; or, according as certain occupations, offices, and pursuits minister to the general wants and necessities of the community at large. It is gratifying to find from comparison with a similar Table in the Report on Vital Statistics in 1861, that the number of handicrafts pursued by the Deaf and Dumb has greatly increased, and the number of those who either followed no definite occupations, or whose occupations were "unspecified" decreased from 2,376 to 1,344. This improvement is mainly due to the literary and industrial education afforded by the Institutions for this afflicted portion of the population; for we find, by comparison with the Tables of 1861 and 1851, a most remarkable increase in the number of Deaf-mutes employed in handicrafts, and also in the number returned as "ministering to literature and education."

The number returned on the present occasion as attending school is 500, or 49 more than in 1861, while in 1851 it was only 234, or less than half of the present number. The additional accommodation afforded by the Institutions at Cabragh, near Dublin, accounts for this increase.

Those employed in "ministering to food" numbered 1,232 persons—1,087 males and 145 females—of whom 1,009 were Agricultural Labourers, 136 farmers, 41 herds and drovers, 16 gardeners and 16 bakers.

Under the head of "ministering to clothing" there were 685 persons—228 males and 457 females—of whom 286 were milliners, dressmakers, and seamstresses, 119 boot and shoe makers, 60 weavers, 49 spinners, 48 tailors and drapers, 32 laundresses and 25 knitters.

Returned as "ministering to lodging, furniture, and machinery," there were 517 persons, the majority of whom, 401, were domestic servants, 28 were carpenters, 13 blacksmiths and 10 cabinet makers and upholsterers.

There were 18 sailors and boatmen, and 12 saddlers and harness makers returned among those who "ministered to transport and travelling," who numbered in all 40 males.

The number of those "ministering to literature and education" has increased from 19 in 1861, to 46 on the present occasion—35 males and 11 females—including 21 printers and compositors, and 11 teachers (9 of whom were females), 4 engravers and 4 lithographers.

There were 3 females whose occupations "ministered to religion;" and a male and a female whose occupations "ministered to health"—the former a medical student and the latter a nurse-tender.

The particulars regarding the 4 persons that belonged to the class of occupations that "ministered to art," are given in the note at the foot of the Table. In the analogous Table of 1861, there were two artists (painters) and a draughtsman returned.

Those returned as mendicants or strollers amount to 60, showing a great decrease since 1851, when they numbered 183.

Although in some instances the Deaf-mutes have chosen occupations for themselves, different from those of their friends, still we find that the majority have either acquired their crafts at the Literary and Industrial Educational Institutions, or have followed those pursued by their parents.

*Continued on page 14.*









TABLE VI., continued—SHOWING by Ages and

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.  
Occupations of Deaf-  
Mutes.

Occupations of Deaf-Mutes	Ages 10																			
	Total				Under 5				5 and under 10				10 and under 15				15 and under 20			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	
<i>Ministering to Literature and Education</i>																				
Teachers, . . . . .	5	9	14										4	6	10		5	3	8	
Printers and Compositors, . . . . .	21	1	22										4	5	9		6	1	7	
Bookbinders, . . . . .	1	30	31										1	5	6		1	1	2	
Duck-builders, . . . . .	1	1	2																	
Stationers, . . . . .	1	1	2																	
Engravers, . . . . .	6		6										2	1	3					
Lithographers, . . . . .	5		5																	
Total, . . . . .	55	13	68										7	8	15		8	4	12	
<i>Ministering to Religion</i>																				
Min., . . . . .					1												1			
Seamen, . . . . .																				
Church-organist, . . . . .																				
Total, . . . . .																	1			
<i>Ministering to Health</i>																				
Medical Students, . . . . .	1		1																	
Nurses, &c., . . . . .																				
Total, . . . . .	1	1	2																	
<i>Ministering to Arts</i>																				
Artists, Unspecified,* . . . . .	3	1	4														1			
<i>Unspecified</i>																				
Shopkeepers, Unspecified, . . . . .	2		2																	
Domestic, Unspecified, . . . . .																				
Lawyers and Judges, . . . . .																				
Apprentices, Unspecified, . . . . .																				
Clerks, Unspecified, . . . . .																				
Conductors, . . . . .																				
Porters and Messengers, . . . . .																				
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	17	42	59																	
Farriers, . . . . .																				
Expellers, . . . . .																				
Grass-cutters, . . . . .																				
At Schools, . . . . .	200	225	425										82	52	134		12	5	17	
Unspecified, . . . . .	200	710	910										71	24	95		27	45	72	
Total, . . . . .	510	1,228	1,738										132	131	263		34	52	86	
Grand Total, . . . . .	3,461	5,698	9,159										263	263	526		389	172	561	

\* Of these 4 persons returned as "Artists," we heard upon further enquiry that 1 was a French Painter.

Occupations  
of the  
Parents  
of Mutes.

Table VII., on pages 16 and 17, shows not only the occupations of the parents of the 5,554 Mutes returned in Table I., but also the condition of the offspring, in accordance with the divisions of that Table. In the majority of instances it was impossible to obtain from the Returns the occupations of the parents, as they had either died previous to the taking of the Census or were not at that time resident in the same place as their Mute offspring; and, consequently, the number of the "Unspecified" is as many as 8,261.

Of the occupations of the parents specified in the remaining 2,293 instances, we learn that 1,602 belonged to the Agricultural class—viz., farmers, farm labourers, and herds—included in the class of persons that minister to food;—the total returned in that class being 1,702. In 175 instances the parents belonged to the class who "Minister to Clothing"—weavers contributing 45 cases; milliners and dressmakers, 25; shoemakers, 25; tailors, 23; and spinners, 20. Of the 160 cases where the parents belonged to the class that minister to "lodging, furniture, and machinery," carpenters afforded the greatest number, viz., 38; blacksmiths, 34; masons and bricklayers, 15; and painters, 12. In 30 of the 41 instances included in the class "Ministering to Conveyance and Travelling," the parents were carmen and carriers. "Teachers" were the parents in 9 out of 11 cases returned under the class "Ministering to Literature, &c." In 15 instances the Mutes were the offspring of soldiers, and in 8 of policemen. In the "Unclassified" we have 112 cases in which the parents were housekeepers, 17 shopkeepers, and 10 were reported from the nobility and gentry.

In the calculations on the number of Deaf-mutes in a family, in Table VIII., pages 18 and 19, and in Tables X., XI., and XII., the absent and the dead Mute members, as well as those enumerated in the Census Returns on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, have been included.

## Sexes the Occupations of the Deaf and Dumb.

CONGENITAL MUTES.																				OCCUPATIONS OF DEAF MUTES.
Occupations of Deaf Mutes.																				
42 and under 45.		46 and under 49.		50 and under 53.		54 and under 57.		58 and under 61.		62 and under 65.		66 and under 69.		70 and under 73.		74 and under 77.		78 and under 81.		Un-occupied.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<i>Monitoring to Libraries and Education.</i>																				
Teachers.																				
Printers and Compositors.																				
Bookbinders.																				
Stationers.																				
Engravers.																				
Lithographers.																				
Total.																				
<i>Monitoring to Hospitals.</i>																				
Nurses.																				
Chapel-keeper.																				
Total.																				
<i>Monitoring to Hospitals.</i>																				
Hospital Stewards.																				
Total.																				
<i>Monitoring to Arts.</i>																				
Artists, Unemployed.*																				
<i>Discharged.</i>																				
Shopkeepers, Unemployed.																				
Doctors, Unemployed.																				
Bookbinders and Printers.																				
Apprentices, Unemployed.																				
Clerks, Unemployed.																				
Quartermasters.																				
Teachers and Messengers.																				
Woodworkers.																				
Producers.																				
Regulators.																				
Unemployed.																				
Unemployed.																				
Total.																				
Grand Total.																				

\* were Emancipated; and the remaining 1, a female, followed the Art of "Painting and Drawing."

Following up the inquiry commenced in 1851, and repeated in 1861, we have shown in Table VIII. the number of congenital Deaf-mutes in each family, and so far as can be ascertained, born of the same parents. We have also given the sexes in each particular class, as regards the 3,210 instances contained in it; and included both the living and the dead, or absent, but not the acquired or uncertain cases, nor the Dumb not Deaf. There were 6 instances of twins in each of which both children were born Deaf and Dumb, and in 2,579 cases—1,430 males and 1,129 females—there was 1 Mute in each family. These numbers are somewhat less than those for the same class returned in either 1851 or 1861, but the relative proportions of the sexes vary but little, being 100 males to 72.35 females in the year 1851; 100 males to 76.39 females in 1861; and on the present occasion, 100 males to 77.86 females. In these, and all similar instances, it must be remembered, that the proportions are made upon returns obtained for each family on a certain day, subsequent to which, it is possible, that other Mutes may have been born to the same parents; or that in some of the other children the malady had not then been discovered; and again, other Deaf Mutes in the family may have died before they arrived at speaking age;—such exceptional cases must, however, always occur in investigations of this description. In 359 instances there had been born two Mutes in each family; in 109 of these the Mute children were both boys; in 78 both girls; and in 172 a boy and a girl. One hundred and ninety-one instances occurred of three Mutes born of the same parents, and in these the combination of sexes was as follows:—In 26 cases all three were males; in 20, all females; in 53, two males and a female; in 90, one male and two females. In 53 instances four Mute children occurred in a family, the sexes being in 8 cases four males, in 2 four females, in 22 two males and two females, in 10 three males and one female, and in 11 one male and three females. Twenty-one families

Number of  
Congenital  
Deaf Mutes  
in a family.

Continued on page 18.



the PARENTS of the DEAF and DUMB, and the DUMB not DEAF.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.Occupations  
of Parents  
of Mutes.

Occupations of Parents.	Classification by Generation.							Grand Total.
	Deaf and Dumb.				Deaf, not Deaf.			
	Free.	Apprent.	Crane, Unemployed or Unemployed.	Total.	Dumb only.	Deaf, Partly, or Mute.	Total.	
<i>Monitoring to Commerce and Traveling.</i>								
Croon,	1			1				1
Builder and Harbormaster,		1		1	1	1	2	4
Quack Builders,	2			2				2
Carpenter and Carver,	4	5		11	5	4	9	20
Engine-driver,	1			1				1
Shipwright,	1			1	1		1	2
Builder,	4			4				4
Postmaster,	1			1				1
Letter-carrier,	1	1		2	1		1	3
Ship-maker,	1			1				1
Total,	18	7		25	8	5	13	46
<i>Monitoring to Building and Agency.</i>								
Agent, unspecified,						1	1	1
Book Manager,	1			1				1
Total,	1			1		1	1	2
<i>Monitoring to Literature and Education.</i>								
Teacher,	4	1		5	5	1	4	9
Journalist,	1			1		1	1	2
Total,	5	1		6	5	2	5	12
<i>Monitoring to Religion.</i>								
Clergyman,	1			1	1		1	2
Sexton,	2			2				2
Total,	3			3	1		1	4
<i>Monitoring to Work.</i>								
Physician,	2			2				2
Druggist,		1		1				1
Milner and Nunciatore,	2	1	1	4				4
Total,	4	2	1	7				7
<i>Monitoring to Justice and Government.</i>								
Military Officers,	1	2		3				3
Soldier,	2	2	2	6	2		2	10
Editor,					1			1
Policeman,	6	1		7				7
Constable,	1			1				1
Total,	10	5	2	17	3		2	22
<i>Monitoring to Amusement.</i>								
Musician,					1		1	1
Total,					1		1	1
<i>Unemployed.</i>								
Widow and Orphan,	3	2	1	6	5	1	4	10
Merchant, unspecified,	4			4				4
Shipmaster, do	4	6		10	2	8	7	17
Ship Assistant, do	1			1				1
Chief,	1	5		6	1		1	7
Assistant,	2			2				2
Housekeeper,	10	17	4	31	5	5	11	47
Teacher, unspecified,	1	2		3	1		1	4
Farmer,	7	1		8				8
Teacher,		2	1	3				3
Editor,	1			1				1
Blacksmith,						2	2	4
Unemployed,	2,545	308	22	2,875	103	242	405	3,520
Total,	2,550	310	24	2,884	117	255	435	3,654
Grand Total,	2,550	310	100	4,460	422	629	1,087	5,524

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING, by Sexes and in Localities,

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.Number of  
Congenital  
Deaf Mutes  
in a family.

LOCALITIES.	1 Mute in Family.			2 Mutes in Family.				3 Mutes in Family.				4 Mutes			
	Previous, Current, Blind, and Deaf.	1 M.	1 F.	Total	1 M.	1 F.	1 M. 1 F.	Total	1 M.	1 F.	1 M. 1 F.	Total	1 M.	1 F.	1 M. 1 F.
<b>LONDON:</b>															
Canterbury	12	25	27	1	1			2			1	3			
Canterbury Town	2	4	7					2							
Dublin City	52	44	90	5	5			15		1	1	11			
Dublin County	17	43	60	2	2			14			1	3			
Edinburgh	15	37	52	3	3			4				2			
Edinburgh City	4	5	7												
Edinburgh County	20	32	52	4	3			9			1	3	1	5	
King's	17	45	62					1			1	3	1	5	
Leamford	10	19	29	2				1			1	2			
Leamford	9	11	20	2	2			2			1	2	2		
Leamford	25	17	42	2	2			5			1	2	3		
Leamford	13	15	28	2	1			3				2	4		
Leamford	15	14	29	2				1					1		
Leamford	21	27	48	1	1			1				3	3		
Leamford	29	14	43	1	1			2			1	2	3		
<b>Total of London</b>	229	285	514	30	18			54	2	5	19	20	45	2	2
<b>MANCHESTER:</b>															
Cheshire County	45	30	75	2	2			10	1	2	1	3	4		
Cheshire City	35	11	46	1	1			5				1	2		
Cork County	120	103	223	4	4			14	1	2	4	3	15		
Kerry	30	35	65	5	5			12			2	3	5		
Leamford City	4	5	9									1	1		
Leamford County	41	45	86	2	2			10	1	2	1	3	5		
Leamford	33	49	82	5	4			13			2	3	5		
Leamford	3	3	6												
Leamford City	23	29	52	3				2					1	1	
<b>Total of Manchester</b>	408	397	715	23	21			61	6	5	11	14	49	1	1
<b>ULSTER:</b>															
Androm County	73	95	168	4	6			13	1		6	3	10	1	2
Androm	60	89	149	3	5			11	1		4	2	6		
Belfast Town	22	30	52	5	5			10			1	1	4		
Cavan County	43	25	70	2	2			5					1		
Down	65	41	106	15	7			22	2	2	3	5	15	1	1
Down	68	34	102	6	6			12	2	1	3	5	13		
Down	26	15	41					5					3		
Down	50	42	92	1	1			6			1	4	5		
Down	30	22	52	1	4			5	1	2	2	1	5		
Down	33	29	62	4	4			8			5	4	10		
<b>Total of Ulster</b>	437	563	1,000	33	24			57	10	5	28	31	51	3	4
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>															
Galway Town	8	6	14		1			1				1	1		
Galway County	69	35	104	5	3			12	2		5	4	11		
Leamford	39	14	53	1				5				1	4		
Mayo	49	35	84	2	1			15	1		2	1	4		
Monaghan	41	26	67	5	1			6				1	1		
Sligo	53	21	74	4	3			7	1	1	3	3	6		
<b>Total of Connaught</b>	341	185	526	13	6			42	6	1	9	9	23		
<b>General Total</b>	1,639	1,189	2,828	100	78			173	26	20	55	60	121	3	22

Number of  
Congenital  
Deaf Mutes  
in a family.

had each five Mutes, being 8 more of this class than were afforded by the returns of 1861. The most frequent combination of sexes in this class was where three males and two females were born Deaf and Dumb, of which 7 instances occurred. In 1861 and 1851, the most frequent was that of two males and three females, when 4 cases on each occasion were returned. Six Mutes in a family occurred five times; in four instances the sexes were equal; and in the fifth there were 2 males and 4 females. In two cases there were no less than seven Mutes born of the same parents, the sexes being, in one instance, 4 males and 3 females; and in the other, all females. In the latter case the parents were first-cousins; but in the former there was neither hereditary predisposition nor any other probable physiological or pathological reason assigned to account for this very remarkable peculiarity.

Twin Mutes.

There have been returned 14 cases of twins in which either one or both of the children were stated to be mute—the sexes being in 2 instances both males, in 8 both females, and in 4 a male and a female. The following are the particulars of the 14 cases:—9 of them were cases of congenital mutism, in which one or both parties were affected; 4 of them were acquired cases, where one of the parties became mute subsequent to birth; and the remaining case was where a female was born deaf and dumb, and her twin brother became so, at 7 years of age, without any assignable cause. In 6 of the 9 cases of congenital mutism, both children were born deaf and dumb, and one of







of it we perceive that those containing the greatest number of Deaf-mutes consisted of four, five, six, seven, and eight members. Similar Tables in the Reports of 1861 and 1861 afford the like result. In a family consisting of twenty-two, all born of the same parents, the two Deaf-mutes therein occupied the positions of first and fifth.

Too close consanguinity, or the intermarriage of relatives, and also hereditary predisposition have long been supposed to be causes of congenital mutism. On the present occasion (as in 1861 and 1861) these subjects were specially investigated, and the results tend to establish these suppositions as ascertained facts.

Table XI., on page 23, introduced for the first time into the Report on the Status of Disease, gives the results of the special inquiry into cases of mutism where consanguinity of the parents existed. An examination of this Table will show that according as the degree of relationship is more remote, mutism occurs in a less number of cases. Thus we find that in 201 instances where the parents of mutes were related previous to marriage, 85 were in the degree of first cousins; 63 in that of second; 32 in that of third; 7 in that of fourth; and in 14 they were more remotely related.

The result of the intermarriage in 85 instances of *first cousins*, was 51 cases of one mute in the family—48 congenital and 3 acquired; 19 of two mutes—17 congenital and 2 acquired; 11 of three, 1 of four, 1 of five, 1 of six, and 1 of seven mutes in the family; all of which were congenital.

From the intermarriage in 63 instances of *second cousins*, one mute in the family resulted in 39 instances—37 congenital and 2 acquired; 13 of two in the family—12 congenital and 1 acquired; 6 of three; 4 of four; and 1 of five mutes, all of which were congenital.

In 32 instances of the intermarriage of *third cousins*, some of the offspring were mute—one in a family having occurred in 19 instances, all of which were congenital; two in 8 instances—7 congenital and 1 acquired; and three in 5 instances, all of which were congenital.

There were 7 instances of mutes resulting from the intermarriage of *fourth cousins*, all of which were congenital—in 5 of these there was one mute in the family; in 1 there were three; and in 1 as many as five.

In 14 instances the parents of the mutes were related in the degree of *fifth or sixth cousins*, and it is presumed from such marriages one mute in a family occurred 7 times; two 6 times; and three once. An examination of the Table will show, in accordance with the divisions of Table I., the degree in which these mutes were afflicted.

During the progress of this inquiry the following interesting cases came under our notice:—No. 1. In a case of two mutes in the family, where the parents were first cousins, one was born deaf and dumb, and the other became dumb and idiotic at 6 years of age, without any assignable cause. No. 2. In a case of two congenital Deaf-mutes in a family the grand-parents on the mother's side were first cousins, and the parents were also first cousins; seven cousins were also deaf and dumb. No. 3. In a case of five congenital Deaf-mutes in the family, the grand-parents on the mother's side were first cousins, and the parents also first cousins; two first cousins were also deaf and dumb. One of these five Deaf-mutes is married, but none of his children are mute. No. 4. Two children in a family of 8 became dumb and idiotic at 4 and 5 years of age respectively; no cause could be assigned for it but that the parents were related in the degree of third cousins. No. 5. A child, whose parents were first cousins, is said to have become dumb at three years of age, without any assignable cause; a sister was born dumb and became paralyzed shortly after birth. No. 6. Of a family of 5 children, whose parents were second cousins, two were born deaf and dumb. Their father married a second time, but this wife was not related to him before marriage, and none of the 6 children resulting therefrom were afflicted with deaf-dumbness. No. 7. In a family of 8 children, whose parents were second cousins, there were three mutes—one born deaf and dumb, one born dumb without other defect, and the condition of the third could not be ascertained. No. 8. A child, the offspring of first cousins, is stated to have become dumb at 2½ years of age; it was attributed to a fright in his sleep. No. 9. In a case of two congenital Deaf-mutes in the family the grand-parents and great grand-parents on the father's side were first cousins, but the parents were not related. No other members of the family were afflicted. No. 10 is a case where the parents were not related, but the grand-parents on the mother's side were first cousins, their child was born dumb and imbecile. No. 11 is the case of a child born dumb without other defect, the cause assigned being a fright the mother received during pregnancy; the grand-parents on the father's side were first cousins, and the parents third cousins.

The Deaf  
and Dumb.

Cases of  
congenital  
Deaf-dumb-  
ness.

Consan-  
guinity of  
Parents.

TABLE XI.—Showing the amount of Muteism in cases where Consanguinity of Parents existed before Marriage, and the condition of the Mute Off-spring.

DISEASE OR PECULIARITY AMONG PARENTS.	CONGENUITY OF MUTE OFFSPRING.																			
	CONGENITAL CAUSE.															ACQUIRED CAUSE.		GRAND TOTAL.		
	1 MUTE IN FAMILY.					2 MUTES IN FAMILY.					3 MUTES IN FAMILY.					1 MUTE IN FAMILY.			2 MUTES IN FAMILY.	
	Deaf and Dumb.	Deaf Dumb, not Mute.	Deaf Dumb, not Paralytic.	Deaf Dumb, without other Defect.	Deaf and Paralytic.	Total.	Deaf and Dumb.	Deaf Dumb, not Mute.	Deaf and Paralytic.	Deaf and without other Defect.	Total.	Deaf and Dumb.	Deaf Dumb, not Mute.	Deaf and Paralytic.	Deaf and without other Defect.	Total.	Deaf and Dumb.		Deaf Dumb, not Mute.	
																				Total Congenital Cause.
First Cousins.	20	1	0	0	0	61	25	1	1	17	18	0	0	0	0	60	0	0		
Second "	27	1	0	0	0	81	11	1	1	10	7	0	0	0	0	61	0	0		
Third "	12	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0		
Fourth "	8	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0		
Fifth and Sixth Cousins.	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0		
Total.	72	1	0	0	0	210	37	2	2	47	25	0	0	0	0	200	0	0		

Family peculiarity and hereditary taint.

The subjoined Table XII, and similar ones in 1861 and 1851, clearly prove that mutism is often transmitted by hereditary taint or family peculiarity. We have divided this Table into two sections; the first showing where the disease is transmitted by the father—the second by the mother.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Result of Hereditary Predisposition or Family Peculiarity in the Production of Congenital Deaf-dumbness.

Number of Mutes in each Family.	Mute Relatives on the Father's side.										Mute Relatives on the Mother's side.									
	Grand grandfather.	Grand grandfather.	Grandfather.	Grandfather.	Grandfather.	Grandfather.	Father.	Uncle.	Aunt.	Cousin.	Total instance.	Grandfather.	Grandfather.	Grandfather.	Mother.	Uncle.	Aunt.	Cousin.	Total instance.	Grand Total Instances.
One.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Two.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Three.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Four.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Five.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Total, 2071.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
1861.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
1851.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

\* Including one instance of a great grandfather.

Including one instance of a grandmother.

This Table shows that in 393 cases of congenital Deaf-mutes, the previous or collateral branches of the family were also mute. We find that in 211 of these, the disease was transmitted through the father, and in 182 through the mother, which tends to prove that the morbid action (so called) is transmitted with greater intensity through the male than the female parent. The results of similar Tables in the Reports of 1861 and 1851 tended to prove the same. Sometimes mutism appears simultaneously in collateral branches of a family, even when none of the previous members have been affected. Thus when a member of a family is born deaf and dumb, even without there being hereditary predisposition, relationship between the parents or any other known predisposing cause, the disease occasionally exhibits itself in collateral branches of the same family.

In addition to the foregoing table, and in further proof of the transmission of congenital deaf-dumbness by hereditary taint, we give the following instances showing the number of congenital deaf mutes in each family, and the degree of relationship existing between them and also of relatives similarly affected on either their father's or mother's side. In the case of only one congenital deaf mute in the family, we find that the relatives on the father's side similarly affected were in one instance both great-grand parents; in two, two grand-uncles; in one, a grand-uncle and two cousins; in one, a grand-aunt and three cousins; in one, two uncles; in one, an uncle and two aunts; in five, an uncle and aunt; in one, an aunt and cousin; in one, four cousins; in six, three cousins; in eleven, two cousins; in one, cousins (the number unspecified); and in one,

Hereditary taint transmitted through Father.

"relatives" unspecified. In cases where there were two congenital deaf mutes in the family, we find that the relatives similarly affected were, in two instances, an uncle and aunt; in one, five cousins; in two, three cousins; and in three, two cousins. Where three congenital deaf mutes existed in a family, we find one instance in which two aunts were similarly affected; and in three instances, two cousins. In a case of four congenital deaf mutes, the grand-parents were both deaf and dumb.

When the hereditary taint was transmitted through the mother's side, and only one congenital deaf mute in the family, we have one instance in which the relative was one of the grand-parents; in three, an uncle and one aunt were affected; in one, five cousins; in three, three cousins; and in seven, two cousins. In the case of two congenital deaf mutes in the family, we have one instance where a grand-uncle and one cousin were deaf and dumb; in one, where one uncle, one aunt and one cousin were affected; in one, two aunts; in two instances, three cousins; and in nine, two cousins. In the case of three in a family congenitally deaf and dumb, there was one instance of three cousins; and another of two cousins, being similarly affected. And where four congenital deaf mutes were returned in a family, we find in one instance that two aunts on the mother's side were also deaf and dumb.

There were eleven cases returned of relations on both the father's and mother's side being deaf and dumb. In two of three cases where both parents were affected, there was only one congenital deaf mute in the family—in the remaining case there were two. In the case of one congenital deaf mute in the family, we find that the relatives similarly affected were two aunts on the mother's, and two cousins on the father's side.

Where three deaf mutes occurred in a family, we have one case in which three cousins on the father's side, and one on the mother's, were similarly affected. In the six remaining cases the parents were related; and the relations returned as similarly affected in these were stated to be "cousins on the father's and mother's side." In two instances of one congenital deaf mute in a family, the numbers of cousins similarly affected were respectively two and one; in two instances of two in a family, the numbers were respectively seven and one; and in two instances of five in a family, there were four in each.

Although it was shown in the preceding paragraph that mutism is transmitted by hereditary taint, yet it very seldom descends directly from the parent to the offspring, which is manifest from the following results of the inquiry made respecting the marriage state of congenital Deaf-mutes. After a minute investigation of this subject we find 115 instances—77 males and 38 females—of the marriage of congenital Deaf-mutes, where either one or both parties were affected. In 81 instances we ascertained that only one of the parties was congenitally deaf and dumb, and that 264 children, none of whom were deaf and dumb, resulted from 67 such marriages—in the remaining 14 instances there was no issue. We find 4 instances of the marriage of a congenital with an acquired Deaf-mute, from three of which 7 children resulted, one of whom was deaf and dumb. There are 13 instances of the intermarriage of persons both of whom were congenitally deaf and dumb, and from 13 of these marriages 44 children resulted, of whom only one was deaf and dumb, and another was deaf only. The grand-parents of the former, on the mother's side, and a grand-uncle on the father's, were also deaf and dumb. In 4 instances where one parent was congenitally deaf and dumb, the condition of the other parent and of the offspring could not be ascertained. Of 315 children resulting from 87 of the aforementioned marriages, only two were deaf and dumb, and one deaf only. In a case of the intermarriage of congenital Deaf-mutes, although the husband's parents were second cousins, and the wife's also related, and her sister deaf and dumb, yet none of the 8 children resulting from this marriage were in any way afflicted.

In the investigation of the 5,554 cases of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Dumb not Deaf set forth in Table L, many rare and remarkable cases occurred, which have been arranged in the following order, according to the Registry preserved in the Census Office:—

CARLOW COUNTY.—No. 18.—A female, aged 12, born deaf and dumb, supposed to have been caused by a fall received by mother during pregnancy. No. 23.—A female, aged 7, became deaf and dumb at 3 years from "fits, fright, and illness." No. 31.—A male, aged 30, it is said, became dumb at 21 from "constant study." No. 34.—A male, aged 4, became deaf and dumb, at 1 year, "from falling into the fire." No. 38.—A dumb female, aged 28, "became paralyzed in the tongue while on the breast." No. 40.—A male, aged 19, was born dumb, thought to have been occasioned by a fright received by his mother before his birth. No. 50.—A male, aged 40, was born deaf and dumb; his father ascribed no cause for it, but "the neighbours look upon it as a mark of God's anger on account of the father's habit of mocking a certain dumb man, and a blasphemous expres-

The Deaf and Dumb.

no one

Hereditary taint transmitted through Mother.

Hereditary taint transmitted through Father and Mother.

Marriage State of congenital Deaf Mutes.

Base of remarkable cases.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.Race or  
remarkable  
cases.

sion about dumbness." This person has three brothers and one sister deaf and dumb. No. 52.—A male, aged 60, became deaf and dumb at 4 years, "from a fright which immediately affected his speech and hearing. He still labours under fear of imaginary dangers and attacks." No. 54.—A male, aged 31, became dumb at 1½ years, "from convulsions brought on by fright." No. 55.—A male, aged 4, same as No. 40.

DUBLIN CITY.—No. 3.—A female, aged 23, was born deaf and dumb "owing to a fright received by her mother." She has a brother also deaf and dumb. No. 9.—A female, aged 5, is supposed to have become dumb at 3 years "from a fall from a window; she, however, never spoke before that;" her mother did not speak till she was 5 years old. No. 19.—A male, aged 16, born deaf and dumb, attributed to the same cause as No. 3. No. 24.—A male, aged 25, it is said, became deaf and dumb at 9 months "from fright." No. 33.—A male, aged 34, was born deaf and dumb from same cause as Nos. 3 and 19. No. 38.—A female, aged 55, became deaf and dumb at 24 years "from the noise of firearms after her confinement, while living in a military barrack in India." No. 60.—A female, aged 23, was born deaf and dumb, supposed to have been occasioned by same cause as that assigned for Nos. 3, 19, and 38. No. 87.—A female, aged 11, was born deaf, dumb, and idiotic, supposed to have resulted from fright and injuries received by mother. No. 120.—A female, aged 47, was born dumb, said to be "from a fright received by mother."

DUBLIN COUNTY.—No. 4.—A female, aged 16, was born deaf and dumb, said to be owing to the nervous condition of her mother during her pregnancy; she has an elder sister also deaf and dumb. No. 15.—A female, aged 60, was born deaf and dumb "from a fright received by mother during pregnancy." No. 32.—A male, aged 3, was born dumb "owing to an accident received by mother during pregnancy." No. 35.—A male, aged 15, is said to have become deaf and dumb at one year and a half "from a fright." No. 54.—A male, aged 20, became dumb at 8 years; he is supposed to have hurt his head whilst bathing, for on coming out of the water he was seized with an epileptic fit, and lost the power of speech. No. 59.—A female, aged 45, was born deaf and dumb; her mother having become paralyzed is assigned as the cause of it; she is the eighth child of a family of 6 living and 2 dead. No. 80.—A female, aged 12, the tenth child of a family of 10 living, became dumb at 6 years, and is idiotic; her parents are stated to be first cousins, and she has a brother deaf and dumb. No. 81.—A female, aged 9, the eighth child in a family of 9 living, became dumb "from convulsions at 2 years"; she is also idiotic. No. 105.—A female, aged 38, became deaf and dumb at 2½ years "from a fright."

KILDARE COUNTY.—No. 33.—A male, aged 70, is supposed to have become dumb at 68 "from intemperance." No. 44.—A male, aged 10, was born dumb, owing, it is said, to constitutional weakness and nervousness of the mother. No. 51.—A male, aged 46, became deaf and dumb at 2 years "from a kick on the head from a horse."

KILKENNY CITY.—No. 9.—A male, aged 17, was born dumb "owing to a fright received by his mother during pregnancy."

KILKENNY COUNTY.—No. 7.—A female, aged 27, became deaf and dumb at 6 years "from a fright." No. 45.—A female, aged 17, became deaf and dumb at 3 years, "the result of fright at being shut up in a dark room." No. 55.—A male, aged 60, was said to have become deaf and dumb at 3 years "from a severe fall." No. 63.—A male, aged 20, became deaf and dumb at 3½ years, stated to have been caused by a small stone getting into his ear, and remaining there eleven days. No. 69.—A male, aged 30, became dumb at 21 "from a fright." No. 71.—A male, aged 67, it is supposed became deaf and dumb at 2 years "from sleeping out." No. 86.—A female, aged 23, became deaf and dumb at 4 years "from a fall." No. 88.—A male, aged 9, became dumb and idiotic at 4 years "from sleeping in a meadow." No. 97.—A male, aged 26, became deaf and dumb at 1 year it was alleged "from a fright"; he is the fifth of a family of 5, the other 4 of which were all born deaf and dumb. No. 98.—A male, aged 14, became dumb at 9 years "from epilepsy."

KILSE'S COUNTY.—No. 7.—A male, aged 13, became dumb at 4½ years, supposed to have been occasioned by a fright. No. 14.—A male, aged 31, is stated to have become deaf and dumb "at the age of 12 years; got drunk and slept out at night in a field." No. 16.—A male, aged 30, became deaf and dumb at 12 years, cause ascribed to falling into the canal. No. 25.—A male, aged 28, became deaf and dumb at 11 years "from falling into a bog-hole." No. 141.—A male, aged 11 (now in St. Joseph's Institution), became deaf and dumb at 7 years "from bathing."

LONGFORD COUNTY.—No. 5.—A male, aged 70, became deaf and dumb at 10 years "from a fall." No. 64.—A male, aged 24, became dumb at 3 years "from sleeping out."

LOUTH COUNTY.—No. 2.—A male, aged 3, was born dumb, ascribed to his mother having received a fall during her pregnancy. No. 7.—A female, aged 7, born deaf and dumb, has a brother and a sister also deaf and dumb from birth; her parents are

cousins, and two of their children are stated to have been still-born. This is the fourth child of a family of six living and two dead. No. 17.—A female, aged 18, was born deaf and dumb; supposed to have resulted from a great thunder-storm which occurred a short time before her birth. No. 65.—A female, aged 68, became deaf and dumb at 7 years. "The defect is attributed to an attack of dead ague." No. 45.—A male, aged 7, is stated to have been born "deaf, dumb, and blind." He died subsequent to the taking of the Census. No further information could be obtained respecting him.

MEATH COUNTY.—No. 19.—A male, aged 75, became deaf and dumb "from fright, supposed to have been caused by being fired at whilst in the army;" age not stated. No. 32.—A female, aged 35, became deaf and dumb at 10 years "from a fall." No. 42.—A female, aged 7, was born dumb, "owing to her mother having received a fright while pregnant." No. 62.—A male, aged 55, is asserted to have become deaf and dumb at 8 years "from a pain in his head." No. 20.—A male, aged 16, was born "deaf, dumb, and blind;" no cause is assigned for it. This person had a brother and two uncles who were blind.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—No. 21.—A female, aged 10, is said to have become suddenly deaf and dumb at 3 years "while playing with other children." No. 70.—A female, aged 20, was born dumb "owing to her mother being frightened by a thunder-storm when pregnant." No. 72.—A female, aged 60, became dumb at 30 years of age "from a fright."

WESTMEATH COUNTY.—No. 63.—A female, aged 42, became deaf and dumb at 4 years, ascribed to "severe blistering of the head for sore eyes."

WEXFORD COUNTY.—No. 11.—A male, aged 4, was born deaf and dumb, referred to "trouble received by mother during pregnancy." No. 16.—A male, aged 64, was born deaf and dumb "owing, it is stated, to his mother being affected with ague during pregnancy." No. 52.—A male, aged 18, became deaf and dumb at 3 years "from sore eyes." No. 25.—A male, aged 12, was born "deaf, dumb, blind, and idiotic." These afflictions are said to have been caused by an accident the mother received while pregnant with this child.

WICKLOW COUNTY.—No. 29.—A male, aged 7, became deaf and dumb at 4 years "from a kick of a horse on his head." No. 57.—A male, aged 45, became deaf and dumb at 12 years "from a lump being cut from under one of his ears."

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—CLARE COUNTY.—No. 12.—A male, aged 60, became dumb at 52 "from paralysis, on his way home after praying at a Holy Well in the county Galway." No. 171.—A female, aged 32, became deaf and dumb at 11 years. She went to bed in perfect health, and was deaf and dumb when she awoke next morning. No. 50.—A female, aged 10, is said to have become blind when 3 years of age from sore eyes; and deaf and dumb at 6 years,—for which no cause can be assigned. No. 51.—A male, aged 33, became deaf and dumb at 23 years, and blind at 24. No cause was assigned for either defect. No. 124.—A male, aged 9, is said to have become "deaf, dumb, and blind from convulsions," at the age of 3 months.

CORK CITY.—No. 42.—A female, aged 50, became dumb at 44 years "in childbirth." No. 19.—A male, aged 33, now in St. Joseph's Institution, Coburn, is reported to have become deaf and dumb at 10 years of age; it is attributed to the consanguinity of his parents, who were second cousins; he became blind at the age of 16. He has a brother partially deaf and dumb.

CORK COUNTY, E.R.—No. 20.—A female, aged 25, became deaf and dumb at 3 years "from inflammation of the lungs." No. 33.—A female, aged 66, is returned as having been born deaf and dumb, owing to her father having constantly spoken to her mother (then pregnant) about the Abbé Sicard's work on mutism. No. 134.—A female, aged 66, is stated to have become deaf and dumb at 60 years "from a swelling in the head and neck." No. 138.—A male, aged 29, it is alleged, became deaf and dumb at 2 years "from whooping-cough and lumps behind his ears." No. 143.—A male, aged 34, became deaf and dumb at 4 years "from a medical operation when under treatment for sore eyes." No. 171.—A female, aged 55, was suddenly struck deaf and dumb at 7 years; no cause has been assigned for it. No. 217.—A female, aged 30, awoke deaf and dumb at 14 years. No cause has been assigned for it.

CORK COUNTY, W.R.—No. 100.—A female, aged 35, who was returned as dumb at the time of taking of the present Census had recovered her speech previous to the secondary inquiry being made. She had become dumb at 32 years of age from a fall. No. 105.—A male, aged 28, became deaf and dumb at 2½ years. The cause is

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.  
—  
Have or  
remarkable  
causes.

attributed to a "blast" or "fairy-stroke." No. 177.—A male, aged 17, became, it is said, deaf and dumb in a fortnight "from sickness and cramps in his limbs after vaccination." No. 212.—A female, aged 25, is stated to have become deaf and dumb at 3 years "from a pain in her head." No. 213.—A female, aged 36, became deaf and dumb at 18 years "from excessive exertion whilst dancing." No. 48.—A male, aged 60, born deaf and dumb, became blind at 58 years of age "from a severe fall."

KERRY COUNTY.—No. 23.—A male, aged 50, became dumb "from sun-stroke at 30 years of age while on foreign service." No. 138.—A female, aged 26, is supposed to have become dumb at 8 days old "from yellow jaundice." No. 141.—A male, aged 11, who was born deaf and dumb, recovered his hearing, but not his speech at 10 years. No. 197.—A male, aged 59, became deaf and dumb at 21 years "from fright."

LIMERICK CITY.—No. 14.—A male, aged 30, became deaf and dumb at 10 years "from a sun-stroke." No. 20.—A female, aged 25, was dumb, "owing to injuries received at birth."

LIMERICK COUNTY.—No. 21.—A male, aged 18, became deaf and dumb at 3 years "from the effects of burns." No. 68.—A male, aged 60, became, it is asserted, deaf and dumb at 3 years from "a blast of whirlwind surrounding him." No. 95.—A male, aged 24, is stated to have become dumb "from a pain in his jaw." No. 118.—A male, aged 5, became dumb at 34 years; "ascribed to lumps in his mouth." No. 128.—A female, aged 38, became deaf and dumb at 12 years "from a sudden immersion in water." No. 158.—A male, aged 50, is said to have become deaf and dumb at 5 years of age from the following remarkable cause:—"An old woman, a stranger, came into the house, took up the child, struck him, spit in his face, and whipped him three times. She is said to have done this through witchcraft to cure another person."

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R.—No. 1.—A female, aged 50, is stated to have become deaf and dumb at 3 years "from a blast of a whirlwind." No. 3.—A female, aged 5, was born dumb, owing, it is said, to her mother having taken some medicine when pregnant. No. 83.—A male, aged 2, was born "deaf, dumb, and blind," no cause is assigned.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R.—No. 25.—A female, aged 52, became deaf and dumb, at 8 years, "from a sudden immersion in water." No. 98.—A female, aged 43, is asserted to have become deaf and dumb at 5 years, "from sleeping out on a tombstone." No. 145.—A male, aged 32, was born deaf and dumb; cause ascribed to his mother having been bitten by a dog 5 or 6 years previously. He has a younger brother and sister also deaf and dumb. No. 20.—A male, aged 45, was born dumb, and became blind at the age of 43; the latter defect is attributed to "delicacy."

WATERFORD CITY.—No. 5.—A male, aged 47, is stated to have become dumb at 10 years of age "through sleeping in the open air by day."

WATERFORD COUNTY.—No. 59.—A female, aged 40, was born deaf and dumb, "from malformation of head and chest." No. 99.—A female, aged 26, became deaf and dumb at 4 years, through a severe cold caught in a heavy snow storm, by which she was rendered insensible. No. 102.—A male, aged 9, it is alleged, became deaf and dumb at 2 years, "through gross neglect during infancy."

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—ANTRIM COUNTY.—No. 33.—A male, aged 33, was born partially deaf and dumb, and became wholly so at 27 years; no cause assigned. No. 44.—A female, aged 14 (now in the Ulster Institution) was born deaf and dumb. Her father was also a congenital deaf mute, and her mother is said to have become so "at 2 years from measles." The mother has had an illegitimate daughter also born deaf and dumb. The subject is the only living child of these parents. No. 55.—A male, aged 3, was born deaf and dumb, "from premature birth."

BELFAST TOWN.—No. 49.—A male, aged 18, became deaf and dumb at 5 years, "from sun-stroke." No. 78.—A male, aged 13, was born dumb in the West Indies. Supposed to have been occasioned by climatic influence.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—No. 41.—A male, aged 54, became deaf and dumb at 5 years, "from ulcers, by which he was much contracted." No. 51.—A male, aged 38, is stated to have become suddenly deaf and dumb at 6 years "while returning from school."

CLAYTON COUNTY.—No. 43.—A female, aged 60, was born deaf and dumb. Attributed to her mother having misused a deaf mute while pregnant. A twin sister was also born deaf and dumb. No. 62.—In the case of a female, aged 67, who was born deaf and dumb, it is attributed to her mother feigning dumbness while pregnant. No. 86.—A male, aged 33, became deaf and dumb at 6 years, "from drinking boiling water from a

kettle." No. 103.—A male, aged 70; is stated to have become deaf and dumb at 5 years, "from lumps in throat and ears." THE DEAF AND DUMB.

DONNELLY COUNTY.—No. 33.—A female, aged 27, was born dumb, "owing to malformation of the throat in which there is a hole." No. 46.—A female, aged 50, slept out in a field at about 38 years, and awoke deaf and dumb. No. 63.—A male, aged 4, was born dumb. No cause assigned. He has a sister also born dumb who has six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot, and a lump of flesh on each side of her tongue. No. 235.—A male, aged 27, at the age of 7 years was "taken ill while sleeping, with pains in his head and body, and arose deaf and dumb." No. 11.—A male, aged 60, was born deaf and dumb, and became "blind at the age of 24 years from injuries." RARE OR REMARKABLE CASES.

DOWN COUNTY.—No. 21.—A male, aged 11 (now in the Ulster Institution), became deaf and dumb at 4 years, "from tumours in the head and ears." No. 215.—A male, aged 43, was born "deaf, dumb, and blind," which defects are attributed to "hereditary predisposition;" he had a grandnephew and a cousin similarly afflicted.

FERRISBURGH COUNTY.—No. 51.—A female, aged 26, became dumb at 4 years. Supposed to have resulted from injuries inflicted by a pig on the side of her face.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY.—No. 22.—A male, aged 14, became, it is said, deaf and dumb at 10 years, from "injuriously small-pox inoculation."

MONAGHAN COUNTY.—No. 83.—A male, aged 14, was born "deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic;" no cause assigned for these defects.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—GALWAY COUNTY.—No. 193.—A female, aged 11, was born deaf and dumb, "owing to a fright the mother received from hearing the report of a gun." No. 123.—A male, aged 80, who was born "deaf and dumb," became blind at 75. No. 130.—A female, aged 11 years, was born "deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic;" no cause assigned. No. 140.—A male, aged 36, became "deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic," at 2 years of age, from "water on the brain." No. 142.—A female, aged 56, was born deaf and dumb, and became blind at the age of 51; no cause assigned. No. 160.—A male, aged 40, became (it is stated) "deaf and dumb and blind" at the age of 7 years, without any assignable cause. No. 202.—A female, aged 5, was born "dumb and blind," attributed to a fright her mother received while pregnant.

GALWAY TOWN.—No. 11.—A female, aged 28, was born dumb and idiotic, attributed to a fright her mother received by falling off a horse while pregnant; "when the child was born she was covered all over with hair, remarkably so."

MAYO COUNTY.—No. 43.—A male, aged 45, is asserted to have become deaf and dumb at 7, "from fright caused by a game cock beating him." No. 178.—A male, aged 4, became dumb and blind at the age of 3 years, from "paralysis." No. 222.—A male, aged 41, is said to have been born "deaf and dumb," and to have become "blind" at the age of three months, from the effects of a "mortifying hive (pemphigus)."

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—No. 15.—A male, aged 14, was born deaf and dumb, owing, it is stated, to "injuries inflicted on his mother by a cow during her pregnancy." No. 18.—A male, aged 4, became deaf and dumb at 3 years, "from a sore throat."

SLEIGH COUNTY.—No. 78.—A female, aged 17, became deaf and dumb at 5 years. Up to this age she had been blind, but when afflicted with deaf dumbness she recovered her eyesight. No cause assigned, but probably from hereditary taint.

There were 7 cases returned of mutes who were partially blind.

The particulars regarding the foregoing rare or remarkable cases of mutism, extracted from numerous others, are given for the most part in the words of the friends or relatives of the afflicted parties who supplied the information, and in many instances exemplify the popular opinions and superstitions respecting the causes of mutism.

The Report of the Census Commissioners of 1851 on the Status of Diseases, referred to the Pathology of Congenital Deaf-dumbness, and in the foregoing portion of this Report we have shown the amount of it at the time of the taking of the present Census, and the circumstances by which it appears to have been influenced.

We now come to inquire into the causes of mutism acquired after birth. For this purpose we have compiled Table XIII., on pages 28 and 29, which shows the causes of acquired Deaf-dumbness and dumbness, and the ages at which the former occurred. The total number of persons returned in Table I. as "Deaf and Dumb" is 4,467, and of that number 861 (or those included in the second and portion of the fourth sections of that

Acquired  
Mutism.











**THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.**  
—  
**Education  
of the Deaf  
and Dumb.**

tions for that purpose; and that the number of the educated were in the proportion of 1 to every 2·02 uneducated. This shows a large proportional increase in the number of the educated compared with the returns of 1861 when they were in the proportion of 1 to every 3·12 of the uneducated, and with those of 1851, when they were in that of 1 to every 4·57. The proportion of the sexes among the ignorant mutes is as 100 males to 78·56 females; and among the educated as 100 males to 87·09 females.

The uneducated are classified according to their ages into those "under 5 years", those of "school age," from five to fourteen years, both inclusive, at which period, according to the most eminent authorities, this affected class are most susceptible of education; and those 15 years and upwards, or "above school age." There has been an absolute decrease in the number of the uneducated compared with the returns of 1861 and 1851, which has taken place in these classes as follows:—

Those "under 5 years" numbered 209 in 1851; in 1861 they were 215, and upon the present occasion only 182; those of "school age" in 1851 numbered 1,008, in 1861 they were 930, and in 1871 only 712; and those "above school age" numbered 2,391 in 1851, 2,685 in 1861, and 2,354 upon the present occasion. This decrease in the number of the ignorant is accompanied with a corresponding increase in that of the educated, from 790 in 1851, and 1,229 in 1861, to 1,536 in 1871.

The last column of this table shows the proportion which the educated bear to the ignorant, which is in the provinces as follows:—In Leinster there is 1 educated to every 1·18 ignorant; in Munster 1 to every 2·21; in Ulster 1 to every 2; and in Connaught 1 to every 4·71. The localities in which such ignorance prevails to the greatest extent are the counties of Mayo, Galway, Clare, Longford, Cavan, and Donegal; and those in which the educated of this class are proportionally greatest are the counties of Dublin and Louth, the cities of Dublin, Kilkenny, Cork, and Waterford, and the towns of Drogheda and Belfast.

**Institutions  
for the Deaf  
and Dumb.**

In the Report on the Status of Disease for 1851, is given an account of the systems of instruction of the Deaf and Dumb adopted in the different countries of Europe and America and the number, &c., of the institutions for such in each. It also stated the history

TABLE XV.—Showing the NUMBER, LOCALITY, DATE OF ERECTION, and AMOUNT of

No.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	Date of Erection or Opening.	Kind of System.	Sexes Admitted.	Amount of Accommodation.	
						M.	F.
1	National Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor in Ireland.	Clonsilla, Dublin. Schools.	1815.	Chiefly voluntary contributions and Poor Law Relief.	Males and Females.	25	30
2	Ulster Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.	Belfast.	1821.	Subscription, Donations, Legacies, Poor Law Relief, &c.	Males and Females.	190	150
3	Derry and Raphoe Diocesan School for the Deaf and Dumb.	Stranish, county Tyrone.	1846.	Voluntary contributions.	Males and Females.	12	11
4	St. Mary's Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Cobh, Dublin Schools.	1846.	Voluntary contributions, payments by Pupils, and Poor Law Relief.	Females.		100
5	St. Joseph's Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Cobh, Dublin Schools.	1857.	Voluntary contributions, payments by Pupils, and Poor Law Relief.	Males.	200	
Total, 1871.						419	264
" 1861.						325	212
" 1851.						258	237

\* Two of these five males and five females were either Deaf only, or only partially Deaf and Dumb.

† This includes the accommodation for the Blind.

of seven institutions in this country then existing, and of others which had been discontinued previous to that year. The same institutions were in existence in 1861; but between the latter period and the taking of the present Census, Miss Wright's School at Moneymore, in the County Londonderry, which was supported by the benevolence of the proprietress, and the Dublin Day School, in connexion with the Dorset Institution, have been closed; the former in the year 1863, owing to a "deficiency of funds," as stated in reply to our inquiry, and the latter in the year 1866. The last mentioned school was established in the year 1826, by the family of the late Archbishop Magee, of Dublin, and was merely intended as a preparatory school for those waiting to be admitted into Claremont. In 1861 there was only one pupil attending it. The Derry and Raphoe Diocesan School for the Deaf and Dumb was closed on 1st October, 1871, the pupils who were old enough having been previously apprenticed to trades, and the others transferred to the National Institution at Claremont. Table XV. shows the particulars regarding the five institutions in existence at the taking of the present Census. They afford accommodation for 418 males and 268 females, including that for the Blind in the Ulster Institution, there being no separate accommodation in it for each class. If allowance be made for them, the total amount of accommodation will still be greater than in 1861, when there were two more establishments. This increase has taken place in St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Institutions; the average annual receptions and the number of pupils in which have also greatly increased. A comparison with the returns of the two previous decades shows that the number of pupils in institutions on the present far exceeded that on either of the two previous occasions. In 1851 they amounted to 232, in 1861 to 399, and on the present occasion to as many as 478. The total number educated in these five institutions since their erection is 2,364—1,380 males and 1,084 females.\*

On page 4 of this Report it was stated that in order that the Counties of Dublin and Tyrone, and the Town of Belfast, in which institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were situated, should not present an undue proportion of pauperism, the pupils in each had been distributed through the different counties, cities, and towns, in which they had been born; and to show the number allotted to each, Table XVI. has been constructed. The total number returned as resident in the five institutions, given

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.  
—  
Institutions  
for the Deaf  
and Dumb.

Home of  
Pupils in  
Public In-  
stitutions.

ACCOMMODATION of the several Institutions for the Instruction of the DEAF AND DUMB

School Age.	Period of Instruction.	Average Annual Reception and Dischargeable.	Pupils in Institution on 1st April, 1873.			Number Educated since Reception.			Description of Literary and Industrial Education.	
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Males.	Females.
From 6 to 12 years.	3 years and upwards.	Receptions, 10, Dischargeable, 10.	35	25	60	417	227	644	Religious Instruction based on the Holy Scriptures; Dactylology, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, & Drawing; Farming and Gardening.	Religious Instruction based on the Holy Scriptures; Dactylology, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, & Drawing; Needlework & Domestic Occupations.
From 6 to 12 years.	About 6 years.	Receptions, 17, Dischargeable, 12.	41	41	82	255	250	505	Dactylology, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, & Drawing; Printing, &c.	Dactylology, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, & Needlework; Knitting, Sewing, and Domestic Occupations.
From 7 to 15 years.	About 5 years.	Receptions, about 5, Dischargeable, about 5.	9	6	15	40	40	80	Dactylology, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Farming and Gardening.	Dactylology, Writing, Arithmetic, Computation, Fancy, &c. Needlework, Knitting, and Domestic Occupations.
From 8 to any advanced age.	About 6 years.	Receptions, 21, Dischargeable, 23.	-	-	106	136	-	242	-	Religious, Sacred and Profane History; Dactylology, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, & Needlework; Knitting, Sewing, and Domestic Occupations.
From 6 to 20 years.	6 years.	Receptions, 22, Dischargeable, 21.	175	-	175	832	-	832	Sacred and Profane History; Dactylology, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History; Shoemaking, Tailoring, Printing, Binding, Gardening, and Carpentry.	-
Total, 1871.			264	248	512	1,648	1,057	2,705		
" 1861.			210	158	368	700	700	1,400		
" 1851.			222	206	428	-	-	428		

\* This Institution was founded in 1846, at Trillick, but removed to Coleraine in 1867.

THE DEAF  
AND DUMB

Houses of  
Peoples in  
Public In-  
stitutions

Pupils reported by  
Poor Law  
Guardians.

in Table XV., was 478; and of this number, as many as 35 were natives of other countries—31 of England, 4 of Scotland, 1 of Italy, and 2 of America, and the native places of 2 others were unspecified (see notes at foot of Table I.) The localities that supplied the greatest absolute number of pupils were the Counties of Cork, Antrim, Limerick, Tipperary, and Down; and the greatest number in proportion to the total amount of mestizism in each locality were from the Counties of Limerick, Antrim, Queen's, King's, Wexford, and Dublin, and the Cities of Waterford and Cork; and the fewest from the Counties of Mayo, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Clare, Galway, and Cavan.

The Guardians of 94 Poor Law Unions in Ireland, in accordance with the Act 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 14, supported 288 of the pupils—146 males and 112 females—in the Clarendon, Belfast, and Cebra Institutions. There were also 14 pupils—9 males and 5 females—supported by the Guardians of 11 Poor Law Unions situated in England and Scotland. In answer to our inquiry we were informed that there were no inmates of the Derry and Raphoe Institution supported in whole or in part by Poor Law relief.

Before concluding our Report on the condition of the Deaf and Dumb, we would respectfully suggest to Her Majesty's Government that they should either make it

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES, SEXES, and HOMES of the POPULS in the several INSTITUTIONS for the Instruction of the DEAF and DUMB

[illegible]

compulsory for Poor Law Guardians (under the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 93, sec. 14, already quoted,) to send all Deaf and Dumb children in their respective unions, dependent on them for support, to the institutions for the instruction of that class; or that some state provision should be made for their education, either by instituting special schools in connexion with the National System, or by granting aid to those already in existence.

The late Professor O'Donovan reported upon the ethnology of the Deaf and Dumb from the names submitted to him in 1851, and he stated that the family names of persons so afflicted were in 1,198 instances Irish; in 352 English; and in 151 Scotch—many of the Deaf and Dumb bore the same surname.

The following are copies of the Queries relative to the Deaf and Dumb, and Dumb not Deaf, alluded to on pages 1, 3, and 4:—

\* CIRCULAR No. 1.

- "1. Whether ——— was born Deaf and Dumb, or became so afterwards?
- "2. If ——— was born Deaf and Dumb; to what cause is such defect attributed by the friends or relatives,—whether to fright, hereditary predisposition, or the near relationship of parents, such as the intermarriage of cousins, &c.?
- "3. State acquired trade and present occupation of ———.
- "4. If ——— became Deaf and Dumb since birth, state at what age; and to what cause or disease has such been attributed?
- "5. Whether any other members of the family, parent or parents, or grandparents, brothers or sisters, uncles, aunts, or cousins, either dead or absent, were afflicted with deaf-and-dumbness; and if so, state the number and particulars?
- "6. If ——— is educated, state where and by what means ——— education has been acquired; and what length of time under tuition in such school or institution?
- "7. State ——— position in the family, whether first, second, or third child, in a family of ——— living and ——— dead."

" CIRCULAR No. 2.

"With reference to ———, stated in the annexed query form to be 'Dumb only' please state what proof there is of ——— possessing the sense of hearing, and whether ——— suffers from any other infirmity."

" CIRCULAR No. 3.

"In the Census of 1861, ———, then aged ——— years, residing on the townland of ———, in the parish of ———, was returned to this office as 'Deaf and Dumb.' As this person has not been enumerated amongst the Deaf and Dumb for 1871, the Census Commissioners request that you will ascertain and report whether ——— is still living, and if so, what is ——— present address, and under what name known."

# REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE BLIND IN IRELAND.

THE BLIND.

The first special investigation into the number and condition of the Blind in Ireland was instituted under the Census Commission of 1851; and from it we learn that 7,587 persons, or 1 in every 864 of the population, were then totally deprived of sight. The Commissioners of that period accounted for the largeness of this number, by the fact that "during the three years preceding December, 1851, no less than 86,959 cases of epidemic ophthalmia were treated in the Irish workhouses." A similar inquiry was instituted under the Commission of 1861; when it was ascertained that the Blind numbered 6,879, or 1 in every 843 of the population. During the interval that had elapsed between these periods the population of the country had decreased by 753,760, and the number of the Blind by 708. This decrease of the population was mainly owing to the great stream of emigration to America and the colonies, which was then at its height; and as emigrants were prohibited from bringing their Blind relatives with them, the ratio of that class to the remaining population consequently increased.

An inquiry into the number and condition of this class of the community was again instituted under the present Commission, and conducted in the following manner:— Upon the Family Schedule, "Form A," and upon all the other Forms for the primary enumeration of the portions of the population who were resident in the workhouses, hospitals, gaols, asylums, &c., on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, a column was inserted requiring a return of all persons afflicted with Blindness. When these primary Census returns were examined, the residences and other particulars regarding 8,013 persons returned as Blind were extracted, and special query sheets were then issued for each of these persons, and the enumerators, through whom this secondary inquiry was conducted, were instructed to use the utmost delicacy, and duly respect

Results of inquiries in 1851 and 1861.

Mode of conducting the present inquiry.







**THE BLIND.** present. Between 1861 and 1871 the Blind decreased by 552, but the decrease in the population was not in the same proportion, for while in the former year there was 1 Blind in every 843 persons, on the present occasion the ratio has decreased to 1 in every 852.

**Proportion of Sexes among the Blind.** The proportion of sexes among the Blind on the present occasion shows a decrease in the number of females compared with the Returns of 1861 and 1851, being, according to the returns of 1851, as 100 males to 111.45 females, and, according to those of 1861, as 100 to 118.45, whereas on the present occasion it is as 100 to 110.03. In the civic districts, however, the females are in the minority, the proportion being 100 males to 97.18 females; but in the workhouses they preponderate so largely as to be in the ratio of only 100 males to 137.97 females. The proportion of the sexes in the rural districts is more equal. It will be seen by the foregoing that the majority of the Blind, according to the Census returns for the past three decades, were of the female sex, the average proportion for these periods being 100 males to 113.26 females. Among the assignable causes for this preponderance may be considered the greater exposure of the female to the influence of light out of door.

**Increase and decrease of Blind.** As previously stated, the ratio of the Blind to the entire population on the present occasion is 1 in every 852; and if the ratios to the populations of the provinces be compared, it will be found to be highest in Munster, being 1 in every 587, and least in Ulster, being but 1 in every 1,135. The localities in which there has been the greatest absolute increase in the number of the Blind compared with the returns of 1861 are Belfast town, Antrim and Tipperary counties, Kilkenny city, Wicklow county, and Galway town; and the greatest increase in proportion to the population has taken place in Drogheda town, Kilkenny and Dublin cities, Galway town, and Wicklow county.

The absolute decrease in the number of the Blind has been greatest in the counties of Cork and Donegal, the city of Limerick, the King's County, and the counties of Armagh and Tyrone; whilst the greatest decrease in proportion to the population has taken place in the counties of Leitrim, Donegal, and Armagh, and the city of Waterford.

**Ratio of Blind to the Population.** In civic districts the ratio of the Blind to the population in 1851 was 1 in every 729; in 1861, 1 in every 819; and on the present occasion 1 in every 823. In rural districts it was, in 1851, 1 in every 1,084; in 1861, 1 in every 1,020; and in 1871, 1 in every 1,052. The ratio of the Blind in workhouses to the total number of inmates was, in 1851, 1 in every 252; in 1861, 1 in every 54; and it is now 1 in every 55.

**Religious Professions of the Blind.** Table II., on the preceding page, shows the religious professions of the 6,347 persons returned as totally Blind; and from it we learn that 5,212 of them were Roman Catholics, or 1 in every 795 of that persuasion; 722 were Protestant Episcopalians, or 1 in every 946; 333 were Presbyterians, or 1 in every 1,435; 31 were Methodists; 1 was an Independent; 4 were Baptists; and 24 were persons belonging to other persuasions, or whose religious profession could not be ascertained. Dividing the number of the Blind, according to their religious professions, into two classes, viz., those who belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and those who belong to all other persuasions, we find that the proportion is 1 in every 795 of the former, and 1 in every 1,117 of the latter. A comparison of the number of the Blind returned on the present occasion as belonging to each religious profession, with those returned in 1861, shows that the differences are very trivial.

**Age.** By examining the Ages in Tables III. and IV. it will be seen that the Blind enjoy a peculiarly long life; 3,933, or more than half of the total number whose ages were specified, being above fifty years of age; and as many as 714, or 1 in every 8.8 of the entire number, being 80 years old and upwards.

The number of persons, under 20 years of age, returned as blind in 1851 afforded a ratio of 1 in every 7.8 of the total Blind; in 1861, it was 1 in 9.5; whereas, upon the present occasion, the ratio is only 1 in 17.9.

**Education of the Blind.** Table III., on next page, shows, by ages and sexes, the state of Education and Marriage among the Blind. We learn from this Table that 3,075 of the 6,347 persons were educated either previous or subsequent to having lost their sight; and that 3,023 returned as Blind were totally uneducated;—in the remaining 247 cases the education state was not specified. Among the 3,075 persons who were educated the proportion of the sexes was 100 males to 84.37 females; and among the 3,023 uneducated persons, the proportion was 100 males to 148.56 females. The greatest proportion, therefore, of the educated are males, and of the uneducated, females. From a comparison of this Table with the analogous one in the Reports on the Status of Diseases of 1851 and 1861, it is gratifying to find that there has been a most remarkable progress of education among the Blind; on the former occasion the proportion of the educated to the ignorant was 1 to every 6.96, in 1861 it was 1 to every 1.32, whereas in 1871 the number of the educated exceeded that of the uneducated.

Regarding the marriage state of the 6,347 Blind persons, we learn from this Table that 3,537 of them were married or widowed, and that 2,772 were unmarried;—in the remaining 38 instances the marriage state was not specified. The proportion of the sexes among the married was 100 males to 90·37 females, and, among the unmarried, 100 males to 140·42 females. By comparison with the Reports of 1851 and 1861 we find that marriage among the Blind is becoming more frequent; for, while in the former year 1 in every 1·9 of the Blind were married, and in the latter 1 in every

THE BURN.  
Marriage  
State of the  
Blind.

TABLE III.—Showing, by AGES and SEXES, the STATE OF EDUCATION and of MARRIAGE among the BLIND.

AGE.	EDUCATION									MARRIAGE									General Total.		
	Educated.			Uneducated.			Education unspecified.			Married or Widowed.			Unmarried.			Marriage State unspecified.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Under 2 years, and under 10,	—	—	—	30	25	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	52	87	—	—	—	10	25	35
10 " 15,	—	—	—	21	22	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	34	79	—	—	—	45	56	101
15 " 20,	—	—	—	35	39	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
20 " 25,	—	—	—	47	50	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
25 " 30,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
30 " 35,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
35 " 40,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
40 " 45,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
45 " 50,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
50 " 55,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
55 " 60,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
60 " 65,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
65 " 70,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
70 " 75,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
75 " 80,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
80 " 85,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
85 " 90,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
90 and upwards,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
Age unspecified,	—	—	—	44	50	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	102	—	—	—	51	51	102
Total 1871,	1,641	1,648	3,289	1,507	1,605	3,112	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230
" 1851,	1,641	1,648	3,289	1,507	1,605	3,112	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230	1,615	1,615	3,230
" 1861,	312	312	624	312	312	624	312	312	624	312	312	624	312	312	624	312	312	624	312	312	624

1·86, upon the present occasion the proportion is 1 in 1·79. We also find that the average of the married among the Blind is considerably higher than among a similar number of the seeing portion of the population; their privations and dependency rendering them particularly susceptible to this social condition.

The Occupations of the Blind, either previous or subsequent to the loss of sight, are exhibited, by Ages and Sexes, in Table IV., on pages 40 to 45 (inclusive). We have been obliged to amalgamate in this Table (as was done in 1851 and 1861) both the present occupations and those followed previous to blindness, as, in a great many instances, it would have been impossible to separate them without prosecuting the inquiry further than the objects intended would warrant. However, we can ascertain from it the various classes from which the Blind are derived, and the occupations by which they are chiefly supported; and, by investigating the occupations of the Blind previous to loss of sight, we can in a great measure discover the occupations which exercise any peculiar influence in inducing diseases of the eyes.

The Occupations in this Table may be classified under three heads:—Firstly, those which were followed by the persons previous to loss of vision, but which are of such a nature that their peculiar calamity totally incapacitated them from following subsequently;—such are those of gamekeepers, blacksmiths, turners, &c. Secondly, those which, having been acquired previously, might be pursued subsequent to blindness;—such are those of weavers, knitters and netters, basketmakers, &c. And, thirdly, those which could be pursued to a certain extent, even though the persons were totally deprived of sight;—as those of laundresses, lodginghouse-keepers, clergywomen, &c. The occupations which are chiefly acquired by persons after becoming blind, are knitting and netting, spinning, coarse weaving, mat and basket making, and music.

In this Table we have adopted the same classification as in 1851; and under the head of "Ministering to Food" we find 977 persons returned, being 229 more than was returned under the same class in 1851, the increase having taken place among the farmers and agricultural labourers, who now amount to 892 of the entire number. In making this comparison, it must be remarked that the number of persons whose occupations were "unspecified" have decreased from 3,519 in that year to 2,778 under the present inquiry. In this class the proportion of the sexes is 100 males to 14·5 females; and the occupations were chiefly acquired before blindness.

Occupations  
of the Blind.





TABLE IV.—Showing, by AGES and SEXES, the

Occupations	Amount																							
	Under \$5		\$5 and under \$10		\$10 and under \$15		\$15 and under \$20		\$20 and under \$25		\$25 and under \$30		\$30 and under \$35		\$35 and under \$40		\$40 and under \$45		\$45 and under \$50		\$50 and under \$60			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>Ministering to Companies and Traveling</b>																								
Road Contractors, . . . . .																							1	
Shoemakers, . . . . .																								
Catch and Cur makers, . . . . .																								
Cash and Carvers, . . . . .																								
Saddlers and Harness makers, . . . . .																								
Grocers and Outlets, . . . . .																								
Engage-dance, . . . . .																								
Shoemaker, . . . . .																								
Shoemaker, . . . . .																								
Shoemaker, . . . . .																								
Sutton and Baskets, . . . . .																								
Letter Carriers, . . . . .																								
Total, . . . . .																								
<b>Ministering to Banking and Agency</b>																								
Agents, . . . . .																								
Commercial Travelers, . . . . .																								
Total, . . . . .																								
<b>Ministering to Literature and Education</b>																								
Paper-makers, . . . . .																								
Printers, . . . . .																								
Bookbinders, . . . . .																								
Bookbinders, . . . . .																								
Newspapers, . . . . .																								
Teachers, . . . . .																								
Post, . . . . .																								
Total, . . . . .																								
<b>Ministering to Religion</b>																								
Chaplains, . . . . .																								
General Missionaries, . . . . .																								
Scripture Readers, . . . . .																								
Total, . . . . .																								
<b>Ministering to Health</b>																								
Medical Doctors, . . . . .																								
Nurse-tenders, . . . . .																								
Total, . . . . .																								
<b>Ministering to Justice and Government</b>																								
Police, . . . . .	</																							



TABLE IV.—Showing, by AGES and SEXES, the

Occupations.	AGES.																							
	Under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.
Unclassified.																								
Widow and Gentry.																								
Amusements.																								
Blacksmith, unspecified.																								
Stockman, 40.																								
Shop Assistant, 40.																								
Blacksmith and Blacksmith, unspecified.																								
Widow and Pension.																								
Clark, unspecified.																								
Cartman.																								
Porter.																								
Managers.																								
Belonging.																								
Shop Assistant.																								
Blacksmith.																								
Blacksmith-poor.																								
Provision.																								
At School.																								
Unspecified.																								
Total.	16	15	41	34	49	51	62	56	43	110	79	126	68	155	71	60	75	122	78	69	115	224		
General Total.	26	15	43	24	69	54	44	76	110	137	162	223	177	339	171	144	207	181	189	180	277	307		
1871.	21		67		116		149		637				702				717							
1861.	69		67		192		241		715				638				897							
1861.	21		194		338		262		776				637				1,003							

**THE BLIND.** The class "Ministering to Clothing" included 669 persons, of whom 382 were knitters and noticers, 62 were spinners, 59 weavers, and 47 milliners. In this class the occupations were for the most part acquired subsequent to blindness; the proportion of the sexes being 100 females to 25-5 males.

The occupations specified in the class "Ministering to Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery," are chiefly those pursued previous to blindness; but it also includes brush, mat, and basket-making—occupations particularly adapted to the capabilities of the blind. The sexes in this class are more equally divided, the proportion being 100 males to 108-4 females. Of the 523 persons returned in this class, 125, or nearly one-fourth of them, were basket-makers, an occupation followed by 189 of the blind in 1861; and by only 48 in 1871. Domestic servants on the present occasion form the largest item, numbering as many as 277.

There were 40 persons returned under the class "Ministering to Conveyance and Travelling," 15 of whom had been sailors and boatmen, and 7 coach and cartmen.

The class of Blind persons whose occupations ministered to "Banking and Agency" only numbered 3.

Twenty-two persons were tabulated in the class "Ministering to Literature and Education," of whom there were 9 male and 3 female teachers, and 1 poet.

Under the class "Ministering to Religion," there were 10 persons returned; and under that "Ministering to Health," only 4.

Belonging to the class whose former occupations were "Ministering to Justice and Government," there were 206 persons returned, of whom 201 were pensioners, chiefly from the army. The number of blind pensioners returned in 1861 was 394, and 265 in 1871.

Belonging to the class "Ministering to Amusement" there were 435 musicians returned, of whom 161 were performers on the violin, and 54 on the pipes, whilst in as many as 201 instances the persons were returned merely as "musicians." Under this class there were 507 persons returned in 1861, and 463 in 1871. The loss of sight is in a degree compensated for by a greater acuteness of the other senses, especially those of hearing and feeling, and this accounts for such a large number of the Blind becoming musicians.

We find 3,458 persons, or more than half of the total number of the Blind, returned under the heading "Unclassified," and, as before mentioned, in 2,778 instances, included in this number, the occupations of the persons were "unspecified." In 1861 the "Unspecified" numbered 3,519, and in 1871 as many as 4,608. The decrease in the number of the "Unspecified" shows either a greater amount of industry among the Blind, or a greater accuracy in the information obtained by the Enumerators.

The Report upon the Status of Disease in 1851 gave the histories of the six

Asphyxia  
and Infections  
for the  
Blind.





TABLE V.—Showing the NUMBER, LOCALITY, DATE OF FUNDATION, and AMOUNT

No.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	Date of Foundation.	Means of Support.	Sexes & Details.
1	Staguen's Hospital for the Blind and Deaf.	Dublin City.	1793.	Bequest of the Proprietor bequeathed by the Founder.	Males.
2	Enhanced National Institution for Indigent Blind.	Dublin City.	1816.	Bishop Doane's Bequest, Voluntary Contributions, and profits of work.	Males.
3	Holyroos Asylum for Blind Females.	Dublin Suburbs.	1818,†	Subscriptions and Donations.	Females.
4	Union Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.	Belcher Suburbs.	1835.	Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies, and Payments from Poor Law Unions.	Males and Females.
5	Lanswick Blind Institution.	Lanswick City.	1834.	Voluntary Subscriptions.	Females.
6	Cork Indigent Blind Asylum.	Cork City.	1831.	Voluntary Contributions, and Payments by Poor Law Unions.	Males and Females.
7	Blind Asylum for the Blind.	Armagh Town.	1854.	Money invested in Government Stock, and Profits of Work.	Males.
8	St. Mary's Catholic Asylum for Indigent Female Blind.	Marion, Dublin Suburbs.	1858,‡	Subscriptions, Bequests, Profits of Work, and Grants by the Government.	Females.
9	St. Joseph's Catholic Male Asylum for Indigent Blind.	Proper, Dublin Suburbs.	1858.	Charitable Contributions, and Payments for Pupils.	Males.
					Total, 1871.
					" 1867.
					" 1851.

\* This Hospital was accommodated at 1816, but of the 14 inmates on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, only 9 were blind.

† The Marymount Asylum was founded in the above year as a Poor-law school, but removed to Upper Leeson-road in the year 1839.

‡ This is the entire accommodation of the Institution, there being no part especially allotted to the Blind.

## THE BLIND.

Native  
Places of  
Inmates of  
Asylums  
and Institutions  
for the  
Blind

We stated on page 37 that the inmates of the several Institutions mentioned in Table V., had been distributed throughout the different counties, cities, and towns in which they were born, before the other Tables were compiled, in order that the localities in which they were situated might not present an undue proportion of the blind. Their distribution—363 to the several provinces, counties, cities, and towns of Ireland in which they were born, and 8 to other countries when not born in Ireland—is shown by ages and sexes in Table VI., on pages 48 and 49, introduced for the first time into the Census Report on the Status of Disease.

The quinquennial age period at which the greatest number of these were returned was "20 and under 25;" and the proportion of the sexes among the entire number is as 100 males to 192-1 females. The greatest number in proportion to the total number of Blind in each locality, were born in the town of Drogheda, the cities of Cork and Waterford, and the counties of Dublin and Westmeath; and the localities in which that proportion is lowest are the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Sligo, Mayo and Meath. Of the 371 inmates 209 were supported by the Guardians of 71 Unions under the authority of the Poor Law Act 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 93, sec. 14, which enacts "That the Guardians of any union may send any destitute person, Deaf and Dumb or Blind child, under the age of 18, to any Institution for the Maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb or Blind, which may be approved of by the Commissioners with the consent of the parents or guardians of such child, and may pay the expense of its maintenance there out of the rates raised under the authority of the first recited Act."

The Blind  
in Work-  
houses.

It was shown in Table I. that there were, at the time of the taking of the present Census, 890 pauper inmates of workhouses—345 males and 545 females—totally deprived of sight; and in order to show the number and state of education of such in each workhouse Table VII., on page 50, has been constructed. This Table is divided into three sections, the first of which shows the sexes of those who were educated either previous or subsequent to loss of sight numbering 331 persons—157 males and 174 females; the second, the sexes of

of ACCOMMODATION of the several Institutions for the Blind in Ireland.

Amount of Accommodation.		Period of Residence.	Average annual Increase and Decrease.	Numbers supported by Poor Law Unions.	Spoken in the Institution on the night of the 1st April, 1874.			Number admitted since admission.			Description of Literary and Industrial Education.	
M.	F.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.
81*		For life.	13 x 12	—	8	—	8	528	—	528	—	—
60		5 years.	4 x 4	—	31	—	31	365	—	365	{ Reading on raised letters and Book-making.	—
	18	For life.	2 x 4	—	—	55	55	—	156	156	—	—
90;	62;	About 4 years.	68 x 58	3	16	7	23	114	47	161	{ Reading on raised letters, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-making.	Reading on raised letters, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Printing, Book-making, Book-binding, Paper-making, Glass and Fancy Knitting and Sewing.
	12	For life.	—	—	—	13	13	—	36	36	—	—
46	70	No limited period.	55 x 5	48	28	59	87	107	128	235	{ Good Instruction; and Book-making.	Reading on raised letters, Music, and Knitting.
16		For life.	25 x 4	—	14	—	14	42	—	42	{ Good Instruction; and Book-making.	Reading on raised letters, Music, and Knitting.
	200	No limited period.	7 x 10	60	—	113	113	—	207	207	—	—
											{ Christian Doctrine, History, Sacred Scripture, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading on raised type, and Writing, Map and Book-making, Music, and Fancy Knitting, Crochet Work, and Instrumental Music.	—
43		No limited period.	6 x 6	36	36	—	36	194	—	194	{ Reading on raised type, verbal instruction in German, Geography, and History, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Basket, Brush, and Mat making.	—
309	514		Total, 1871	309	127	564	5215	1,729	686	1,915		
287	518		" 1861	191	171	580	577	1,335	584	1,619		
122	116		" 1851	—	75	95	121	694	178	879		

\* This Asylum was founded at Portland in the above year, but removed to Kilmoss in the year 1869.

\* When the building which is an object of erection is completed it will accommodate the above number.

\* Of this number 51 were partially Blind, and are excluded from all other Tables but this and Table VI.

the ignorant under 20 years of age and susceptible of education, who number 18 persons—12 males and 6 females; and the third, the sexes of the uneducated above 20 years of age who amount to 541 persons—176 males and 365 females. Compared with the totals of the analogous table for 1861, which are given at foot of this, there are only very slight alterations in the numbers, except in those of the uneducated under 20 years of age, who have decreased from 79 to their present number, 18; but a comparison with the totals of 1851, also given at foot of this Table, shows that since that year the number of the educated has increased by 211; that the numbers of the uneducated both under and above 20 years of age have decreased, the former by 191 and the latter by 125; and that the total number of both educated and ignorant has also decreased by 105. Of the educated Blind there were 27 in the South Dublin Union Workhouse, 18 in North Dublin, 16 in Limerick, and 8 in Cork; of the ignorant Blind the greatest number were in the workhouses of Kanturk 25, Cork 23, Dublin South 20, Tralee 20, Limerick 15, Milkstreet 15, Carrick-on-Suir 13, Mallow 13, Borrisokane 12, and Dublin North 11; and the Union workhouses in which the greatest number of Blind, both educated and ignorant, were located, were Dublin South 47, Cork 31, Limerick 31, Kanturk 30, Dublin North 29, Tralee 23, Borrisokane, Kilmuckish, and Mallow, 16 each. We would urge upon the Guardians of those Poor Law Unions in which the aforementioned 18 ignorant Blind persons under 20 years of age are inmates, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of benefitting these afflicted individuals under the provisions of the "Poor Law Act," 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 14, already quoted, by sending them to be educated at some of the Institutions for the Blind, mentioned in Table V. The proportion of the educated to the ignorant among the Blind inmates of workhouses is 1 of the former to every 1.7 of the latter; whilst among the entire Blind of the country the number of the educated exceeds that of the ignorant, as shown in Table III. The proportion among these classes in workhouses in 1861 was 1 educated to every 1.8 ignorant, and, in 1851, 1 to every 1.3; and among the Blind in general, in the former year, 1 educated to every 1.3 ignorant, and in the latter 1 to every 6.9.

THE BLIND.

The Blind in Workhouses.







copies of the nine questions asked regarding each of these persons. The replies to each of these have been tabulated, as far as possible, and the results thereof given in this report.

In reply to the first question of the secondary inquiry as to "whether the person was born Blind, or became so afterwards," we ascertained that the total loss of vision was said to have been congenital in 209 instances—103 males and 106 females; but in only three of these was the precise cause—cataract—specified. The remaining 6,188 persons were said to have been totally deprived of sight at the ages, and from the causes set forth in Table IX., pages 54 and 55. In 1861 there were 211 cases returned of congenital Blindness—118 males and 93 females; but with the exception of two instances of cataract, no cause was assigned. The proportion of congenital to acquired cases is 1 of the former to every 29·4 of the latter, on the present occasion; and, in 1861, it was 1 to every 31·6.

We have already mentioned that upon the original Census Forms there were 8,012 persons returned as Blind, but from the replies to question 2—"Whether totally or partially deprived of sight?"—(asked on the circular used in prosecuting the secondary inquiry)—we ascertained that as many as 1,655 of these—728 males and 927 females—were only partially Blind; excluding these cases from the Tables, the number of those totally Blind is reduced to 6,347, or 1 in every 852 of the population. In 1861 the number of Blind originally returned was 8,808, or 1 in every 717 of the population; but the results of an inquiry similar to that made on the present occasion reduced the number of those totally deprived of sight to 6,879, and the proportion to the population to 1 in every 843. The foregoing results show the necessity for special investigations into the subject of Vital Statistics, and how cautiously statements returned on original Census Forms should be received regarding any particular class of the community. Similar remarks relative to the inquiry into the number and condition of the Deaf and Dumb, and Dumb not Deaf, are equally applicable. See page 3.

From the works of Giraldus Cambrensis, and the ancient physicians of this country, we learn that diseases of the organs of sight were endemic in Ireland from a very early period; but the first inquiry into the causes to which the loss of sight was attributed, was instituted under the Census Commission of 1861, and repeated under the present Commission. The third question of the secondary inquiry asked, "To what cause the loss of sight was attributed?" and the replies thereto, have been classified and exhibited in Table IX. on pages 54 and 55; and the remarks contained in the Report of 1861 on the difficulties of obtaining and classifying this information, and the amount of dependence to be placed in it are most applicable to the present inquiry:—

"The information upon which we have had to rely for the majority of the returns as to the cause of Blindness having been derived from non-medical sources, and in the great majority of instances, from the opinions or surmises of the unhappy, and too frequently ignorant persons who were the subjects of the inquiry, or their friends—should of necessity, be received with caution. And when it is known that with all the aids of modern science in the hands of special practitioners, and with the assistance of delicate instruments, it is not always possible to arrive at a perfectly accurate diagnosis of the pathology of Blindness, either proximate or remote, it is manifest that anything like distinct and definite information could not be expected from an inquiry, the answers to which were, in most instances, received through the Constabulary or Police, from the Masters of Workhouses, or from the non-medical officials of public institutions. Moreover, Blindness is not always the result of any one disease, but often of different diseases affecting each eye; thus, one eye may have been destroyed by accident from some mechanical or chemical injury, and subsequently, by what is termed "sympathetic inflammation," the vision of the other eye may have been lost, without any disintegration of parts, or much apparent disorganization. In such cases the cause of Blindness is properly attributed to the original and remote cause, although the pathological conditions of each eye, when the examination was made, may have been totally different. Still it is hoped that in the following analysis of the answers returned to this third query, we have approximated the truth as nearly as under the circumstances it was possible, and have spread up a field which future experience may elucidate. The results of such inquiries, when properly tabulated, afford a certain amount of information, the value to be attached to which must depend upon the manner in which it is put forward to the public; at the same time it must be allowed that inquiries of this nature, even though defective, are productive of good by familiarizing both the contributors and the community with questions connected with the social well-being of the latter; and even if the result is, for the present, inconclusive, it affords a future means of comparison, and shows the public what might be obtained if a greater amount of information existed on these topics. Last, however, it might be supposed that more value was attached to those returns than they intrinsically possess, we have, under each head, appended a list of those synonymous and analogous diseases of the organs of sight from which the table has been compiled. Filled up so these documents were by the class of persons alluded to, and from information derived from those rather less free from the effects of ignorance and popular superstitions than their social position, it required some special knowledge on the subject of the diseases of the eye, as well as an acquaintance with the habits, feelings, and popular superstitions of the lower order of Irish, to tabulate all the returns resolved to this third query."

We will now analyse the different causes of loss of sight set forth in Table IX. :—

1. *Small-pox*.—Ophthalmic affections are not necessarily induced by this disease, but it is so frequently complicated with inflammatory diseases of the eyes, that loss of sight

THE BLIND.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the COLOURS of EYES in cases of DISEASES and ACCIDENTS treated in ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, from 1st October, 1862, to 31st March, 1871.

DISEASES	SEXES.			COLOURS OF EYES			
	Male	Female	TOTAL.	Gray	Blue	Green	Brown.
<i>Affections of Eyelids and Lacrymal Apparatus</i>							
Inflammation and Catarrhus Affections, . . . . .	230	262	492	215	226	10	41
Diseases of Lacrymal Apparatus, . . . . .	111	147	258	134	96	35	30
Inversion of Eyelashes (Trichiasis), . . . . .	136	140	276	168	111	15	17
Eversion of Eyelids, . . . . .	35	8	43	12	15	8	4
Tumours in Eyelids, . . . . .	106	94	200	100	30	10	19
Cantharus Ulceration, . . . . .	18	9	27	15	11	2	5
Falling of Upper Lid, . . . . .	27	31	58	15	9	2	6
Stenosis, . . . . .	40	53	93	44	28	7	10
Injuries of Eyelids, &c., . . . . .	64	27	91	45	24	7	10
Xerosis, . . . . .	5	4	9	4	5	-	-
Total, . . . . .	826	728	1,554	706	641	75	142
<i>Ophthalmia and Diseases of the Cornea and Conjunctiva</i>							
Inflammation of Conjunctiva, diffuse, . . . . .	246	516	1,112	206	458	38	108
Do. circumscribed (Pteritis), . . . . .	534	248	782	515	201	20	49
Chronic Ophthalmia, . . . . .	134	167	291	158	105	17	21
Pterigion, . . . . .	17	10	27	14	9	3	4
Inflammation of the Cornea, &c. (keratitis), . . . . .	174	159	333	145	123	10	40
Do. ulcerated (Peculiar Ulcer), . . . . .	679	247	926	558	339	65	133
Chronic Inflammation and thickening of the Cornea from Ulcers . . . . .	332	508	840	604	494	68	20
Opacities of Cornea, . . . . .	218	247	465	184	243	24	65
Injuries of Cornea (Mechanical and Chemical), . . . . .	236	48	284	168	100	25	34
Scaphyoma, . . . . .	54	54	108	75	69	9	5
Total, . . . . .	3,314	3,627	6,941	2,780	3,349	309	545
<i>Diseases and Injuries of the External Tissues, Sclerotic, Iris, and Choroidea</i>							
Inflammation of Sclerotic, . . . . .	41	78	119	36	30	2	6
Do. Iris, . . . . .	543	317	860	220	195	28	51
Do. Choroidea, . . . . .	16	33	49	27	18	5	1
Injuries of Iris, . . . . .	294	97	391	183	166	24	39
Injury of Iris, . . . . .	61	13	74	40	37	1	6
Total, . . . . .	683	323	976	436	373	64	108
<i>Affections of Lens</i>							
Cataract, . . . . .	625	291	716	545	223	44	69
Do. Congenital, . . . . .	29	23	52	17	23	5	3
Do. Traumatic, . . . . .	157	21	178	79	79	19	33
Total, . . . . .	681	345	956	611	305	68	85
<i>Diseases of Retina, Optic Nerve, and Zella</i>							
Amblyopia, . . . . .	169	29	171	56	43	9	15
Congestion, . . . . .	48	20	68	34	14	7	9
Diseases of Retina, . . . . .	112	38	150	75	45	11	16
Do. Optic Nerve, . . . . .	31	29	60	37	23	6	15
Total, . . . . .	344	133	513	244	145	33	55
<i>Injuries of Vision (Myopia, Hypermetropia, Presbyopia), &amp;c.,</i>							
Myopia, . . . . .	165	109	265	134	87	13	24
Hypermetropia, . . . . .	44	41	85	33	39	6	5
Presbyopia, . . . . .	22	13	35	14	10	3	7
Strabismus, . . . . .	7	7	14	9	6	6	5
Atrophy of Eye, . . . . .	139	28	167	89	60	8	16
Diseases of Eye, unspecified, . . . . .	184	105	289	160	91	16	25
Total, . . . . .	683	350	682	400	259	42	89
General Total from 1st October, 1862, to 31st March, 1871, . . . . .	6,310	4,421	10,731	8,097	4,158	551	1,080
Do. " " 1st March, 1862, to 30th September, 1862, . . . . .	12,287	9,088	21,375	8,489	7,617	1,085	2,402
Do. " " 1864 to 1869, . . . . .	5,915	5,288	11,203	2,570	1,945	1,319	759
Grand Total from 1864, to 31st March, 1871, . . . . .	24,912	19,795	44,707	17,259	13,003	1,455	3,240

Causes of Blindness.

may be considered as induced by or as having occurred contemporaneously with that disease. We are happy to be able to report that the number of cases returned under this head is 199 less than in 1861.

2 and 3.—*Measles and Scarlatina*.—The same remarks are applicable to these diseases as causes of blindness as made with reference to small-pox. There were 81 cases returned



as having been caused by measles, or 3 more than there were in 1861; and by scarlatina 34, which is 9 more than returned in the latter year. The total number of cases returned under the foregoing heads, small-pox, measles, and scarlatina, is 591, or 13·8 per cent. of the 4,272 instances in which the cause was specified. In 1861 there were 778 cases, or 16·4 per cent. of the total number of specified cases attributed to the same causes. Of the 591 cases returned on the present occasion, as many as 513 occurred under twenty years of age.

THE EYE.  
Cases of Blindness.

4. *Fever*.—In a country like Ireland where this disease is so prevalent, loss of sight is not unfrequently the consequence of it, inducing affections of the brain, or diseases such as amaurosis and hospital ophthalmia that affect the integrity or the functions of the eye itself. Attributed to this cause there are 99 cases—47 males and 52 females—or 22 less than registered under the same head in 1861. Fever affords 23 per cent. of the specified cases.

5. *Ophthalmia and External Inflammation*.—When reporting on the diseases treated in St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, we drew attention to the large per-centage which were affected with ophthalmia, and diseases of the cornea and conjunctiva, which are especially productive of blindness, and when we consider this, and also the number of ophthalmia epidemics that Ireland has been subjected to, we are only surprised that the number registered under this head in Table IX. is comparatively so small.

Ophthalmia.

In order to calculate the number of cases of blindness arising from these causes, it is necessary to understand accurately the local and popular names by which they are known, for, as before stated, the replies to the secondary inquiry in the great majority of instances were given either by those persons afflicted with blindness or their friends, who were only able to give the local name of the disease, the symptoms of it, or the cause, real or supposed, which induced the disease that deprived them of sight. However, in the instructions to the enumerators, we directed them, if possible, to obtain in each case a medical opinion of the cause of blindness, which in many instances they have done. We have included under this head: ophthalmia, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, workhouse ophthalmia, conjunctivitis, and corneitis; also the effects of these, such as opacities of the cornea, popularly known as "scums," "specks," "films," "feathers," "pearls;" granular lids, vascular cornea, albugoes, leucomas, staphylomas, warts, &c. Also all those diseases popularly described, but which professional men who treat diseases of the eye can understand, are intended to describe ophthalmia, or its effects; such as cold, inflammation, cold in eyes, catarrh, blast, blemish in eyes, sore eyes, tender eyes, pleurisy, coryza, and all those cases where instead of the disease, the cause that induced the disease, which is generally some of those before mentioned was returned, such as climatic influence, poverty and oppression, bad health, sleeping in open air, cold and exposure, heat of climate, &c. The number of cases returned in Table IX. under the head of ophthalmia and external inflammations amounts to 1,642, or 38·4 per cent. of the total number returned from specified causes. In 1861 this class numbered 1,962, or 41·3 per cent. of the cases in which the cause was specified. The proportion of the sexes among the cases returned under this head on the present occasion is as 100 males to 138 females, and in 1861 it was as 100 to 149. Of the 1,625 cases registered under this head, where the age at which the person became blind is specified, 341 lost their sight before fifteen years of age, 274 between fifteen and twenty-five years, 335 between the latter age and fifty years, and 475 after they had attained fifty years.

But one epidemic of ophthalmia took place during the decade 1861-71, which occurred in the month of August, 1863, in hospitals, and other public institutions. The following history of the various epidemics of this disease in Ireland since the year 1700 was laid before the Council of the Société des Biénaissances, in an article by Sir W. R. Wilde:—

"In 1701 an epidemic ophthalmia reigned in some of the inland counties of Ireland, particularly in Westmeath, and became a subject of inquiry by Dr. Sir Thomas Molyneux.

"During the great pestilential period, which commenced in the year 1739 with the sudden and total destruction, by frost, of the potato; when epidemics and ophthalmia rendered the country almost a waste, and, when it is said, three hundred thousand persons perished from pestilence and famine, ophthalmia prevailed extensively, and especially in the spring of 1740.

"In 1758 'obstinate inflammation of the eyes' prevailed during the spring. The same thing occurred in 1760, and again in 1779 an epidemic ophthalmia spread over several districts in the north of Ireland. It likewise prevailed in Dublin in 1793. In 1800 there was a remarkable potato failure, said to be the consequence of excessive dry weather, and a pestilential period ensued, during which dysentery, scarlatina, and fever carried off thousands, and ophthalmia was said to be a very prevalent disease.

"Towards the conclusion of the great influenza of 1803, ophthalmia prevailed to a vast extent, and is said to have been communicated to the peasantry through the Irish soldiers, from regiments arriving in this country from Egypt. Minor attacks of ophthalmia prevailed extensively in the Charter Schools which then existed in

TABLE IX.—Showing, by SEXES, the CAUSES of

CAUSES	Gender	Age at which Blindness Occurred																			
		Under 5 years		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		45 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Scalds, &c.		220	156	44	53	28	28	13	18	6	7	2	3	11		2	4	5	5		
2. Measles		4	3	3	4	1	3		1		1		1								
3. Scarlatina		26	26	6	6	2	2														
4. Fever		2	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5. Ophthalmia and Extensive Inflammation		44	49	34	56	23	37	24	36	74	68	64	63	62	62	45	47	40	63	43	70
6. Intestinal, Rheumatic, and Syphilitic Inflammation		2		1	1	1	1	4	2	5	4	7	8	5	5	5	4	5	1	8	
7. Anæmia		2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	
8. Disease of Brain and Nervous System		7	4	5	5	5	12	5	20	5	5	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
9. Cancer						1			1	1						1					
10. Scrofula		7	3	5	5	5	2	2	3	5	5	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	4
11. Injuries of Head and Nervous System						1			1							1			1	1	
12. Accidents, Mechanical		4	6	13	7	11	8	16	5	20	3	21	3	25	7	7	5	11	3	12	3
13. " " by Animals		2	1	1					1			2		1		1		1	2	3	2
14. " " Chemical									1			1						1	1	1	1
15. " " Gunpowder		1		1						23		12		11		22		5	5	5	1
16. " " Lightning			7															1		1	
17. " " Unexplained			3	10	12	7	4	12	4	7	4	12	3	10	6	8	5	6	6	6	4
18. Contusion			2	5	5	5	5	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	11	12	7	14	10	19	38
19. Consequence of Childbirth																					
20. Old age																					
21. Unexplained		100	106	24	28	22	33	30	33	34	47	34	35	46	31	35	35	40	55	67	33
		100	106	305	374	168	190	163	201	171	185	220	170	134	133	169	157	131	138	149	182
Total, 1871		308	309	358	354	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357
" 1851		311	304	439	449	295	295	400	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398

## THE DISEASE.

## Causes of

## Blindness.

## Ophthalmia.

different parts of the country. In 1869 ophthalmia prevailed among children and young persons in summer, and was again partially epidemic among the military in 1871. The year 1876 marked the commencement of another epidemic epoch, when fever, dysentery, and other pestilential diseases prevailed after the great potato failure, which followed a season of extreme heat and drought. An epidemic of post-febrile ophthalmia then ensued. In 1849, shortly after the Dublin Union Workhouses were opened, an epidemic of ophthalmia—attributed to over-crowding—prevailed among the children during summer and autumn.

"The years 1844 and 1845 marked the commencement of that great 'epidemic constitution,' during which both vegetable and animal life throughout Europe and America suffered so severely, and in which the order of events was as follows:—opthalmia, epiphora, epidemic, and finally, all these contemporaneously for several consecutive years. Epidemic ophthalmia broke out among the paupers in the Athlone Union Workhouse in April, 1848, cases being at the same time observed in the surrounding country parts, and in the town of Athlone. This was the first indication of that widespread inflammation of the eye which formed a portion of the great 'Epidemic Constitution,' so named in Ireland by the failure of the potato from 1845 to 1852. Not only were the suffering peasantry exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather in their own wretched dwellings, and also the crowded masses of pauper children in workhouses and auxiliary workhouses, the recipients of this peculiar influence, but regiments of healthy and well-fed soldiers became affected upon visiting these localities where the disease already existed.

"In 1849 epidemic ophthalmia prevailed to a large extent in most of the workhouses in the south and west, but more particularly in the Unions of Limerick, Macroom, Tipperary, Athlone, and Loughrea. It also existed to a considerable extent in the rural districts outside the workhouses in these localities, and spread through some of the large towns. In the workhouses alone 15,512 persons were treated for ophthalmia in that year; and in 1850 not less than 27,930 cases occurred in these institutions.

"The epidemic continued to spread to the year 1851, and was particularly rife in Cork and its vicinity. The number of cases of ophthalmia in that year rose to 45,947. Upon the night of March 30, 1851, no less than 3,885 persons—1,424 males, and 2,461 females—were affected with it, of whom 3,466 were in the workhouses, auxiliary workhouses, and workhouse hospitals; 236 were in infirmaries, fever, and general hospitals, &c., and the remainder at their own homes. At that period the disease prevailed most in the county of Cork, where as many as 1,133, or 1 in every 497 of the population, on a particular day, were affected. In the month of June, 1851, no less than 5,224 cases occurred. As many as 45,947 cases occurred in the workhouses in that year. The age at which the greatest number of persons were then affected was from 5 to 15.

"From the year 1849 to 1852, both inclusive, so many as 118,815 cases of epidemic ophthalmia occurred in the union workhouses of Ireland alone, besides vast numbers in rural districts, as well as in the different cities and towns. The disease prevailed most during the warm weather of June, July, August, and September. Of the entire number affected, 84,136 were under 15 years of age.

"During the period from 1849 to 1852 inclusive, according to the account of the Poor Law Commissioners, who for several years published statistical reports of this disease as it appeared in the workhouses, sight was partially injured in 1,925 cases; in 1,370 one eye was lost, and in 517 both eyes were destroyed; so that, according to this calculation, 1 in every 32 of those affected suffered more or less. The total numbers who suffered from ophthalmia in the Irish workhouses during the thirteen years from 1849 to 1861, both inclusive, were 139,378, or little short of two hundred thousand. Taking the summary of the months of all these years together, we find that the disease was at its maximum in July, when the average was 1,838, it continued to decrease gradually to the end of the year, when in December the average was only 692."

BLINDNESS, and the Age at which it occurred.

In Workhouse Families.																	Totals.			Cases.
10 and under 10		11 and under 15		16 and under 20		21 and under 25		26 and under 30		31 and under 35		36 and under 40		41 and upwards		Agg. unspecified				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	4	2			2		1						1	2	285	250	535		
1	1															30	31	61		
4	2	1	4	2		1										1	27	28		
39	42	42	62	24	55	53	43	34	38	30	19	10	5	1	2	67	80	147		
																689	955	1,644		
6	9	2	9	5	30	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	1		50	56	106		
5		8	5	1	1	3		2	5	1						45	59	104		
11	10	8	18	9	24	5	14	5	14	5	8	1	5	1	1	125	359	484		
		1	1			1										2	4	6		
		1	2	1	1	1		1								57	35	92		
		2	2			1										9	4	13		
16	3	13	5	22	6	19	4	18	7	9		2				241	75	316		
19	1	2		1												15	9	24		
1																19	7	26		
1	1	2		1												28	1	29		
1																6	4	10		
4	7	9	10	6	7	5	9	1	1							124	90	214		
56	33	10	25	19	19	58	58	58	58	10	8	4	1	2		226	225	451		
1																5	4	9		
38	75	54	31	46	50	54	69	61	57	45	30	25	34	5	10	41	106	147		
																177	181	358		
238	248	162	252	148	159	159	185	156	161	107	109	67	58	14	26	10	17	247		
267		481		347		355		277		309		139		49		299		568		
417		583		346		358		281		298		33		93		635		1,168		
																	3,189	3,730	6,919	
																	3,022	3,025	6,047	
																	Total, 1871.			
																	1861.			

We learn from the Returns of "the sick" that on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, there were 603 cases of ophthalmia in Ireland, of which 7 were at their own homes, 539 in workhouses, and 57 in hospitals and other public institutions. From the report upon "the sick" in Ireland on the night of the 7th of April, 1861, we learn that there were 1,307 persons suffering from ophthalmia, of whom 999 were in workhouses; whilst from that in 1851 we learn that the cases of ophthalmia numbered as many as 3,883, and of these 3,465 were in workhouses and workhouse hospitals. Of the 1,642 persons returned in Table IX. as having lost their sight from the effects of it, 377 were resident in Leinster, 782 in Munster, 327 in Ulster, and 186 in Connaught. The Poor Law Commissioners have kindly furnished us with the following return of the number of cases of ophthalmia, and other inflammatory diseases of the eye—treated in the workhouses and workhouse hospitals of Ireland during each of the years 1862 to 1871:—

THE BOARD.  
—  
Causes of  
Blindness.  
Ophthalmia.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1862,	2,597	1,694	4,291	1866,	2,382	2,104	4,486	1870,	2,118	2,730	4,848
1863,	3,520	4,920	8,439	1867,	2,141	2,738	4,879	1871,	1,969	2,439	4,408
1864,	3,797	4,875	8,672	1868,	2,730	3,069	5,799		2,922	2,594	5,516
1865,	2,875	2,945	5,820								

From the above statement it appears that 35,716 cases were treated during the first five, and 34,373 during the last five years of the decade. The greatest number of cases treated in one year (8,670) was in 1864, and the smallest number (4,365) in 1871. From analogous returns for the years 1852 to 1861, we learn that the number of cases steadily decreased from 31,876 in the former year to 5,766 in the latter.

6. *Internal Rheumatic and Specific Inflammations.*—Although the affections included under both this and the previous class are of an inflammatory nature, still a pathological difference was made between them some years ago, with reference to the textures attacked, the former class combining all diseases of the external, and the latter those of the internal tunics of the eye; under this head have also been included all cases arising

Causes of  
Blindness.

**THE BLIND.** from rheumatism, syphilis, and goit, and also those from acute or chronic inflammation of the iris, sclerotic, or choroid coats, and ciliary body.

**Cause of  
Blindness.**

The total number returned as arising from this class of diseases is 144, or 3·4 per cent. of those from specified causes. Under this class in 1861 there were 203 cases returned, being 4·3 per cent. of the specified cases.

7. *Amaurosis*.—This term is applied to diseases inducing partial or total loss of vision by impairment of the special functions of the retina, optic nerve, or brain. It is also known as *gutta serena*, from the fact that the cornea retains its usual transparency under the attack. It is also known as chronic glaucoma. This disease is popularly divided into ocular and cerebral, and with the aid of the ophthalmoscope, oculists are enabled to sub-divide it more minutely, but this information was unattainable in the present instance. The number of cases returned under this head is 65, or 1·5 per cent. of those in which the cause was specified. In 1861 the number returned under this head was 110, or 2·3 per cent. of the specified cases.

8. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System*.—Under this head have been registered all cases assigned to paralysis, apoplexy, epilepsy, convulsions, water on the brain, disease of the brain and optic nerve, neuralgia, insanity, nervous affections, sunstroke, intemperance, and also those to grief, fright, pain in the head, &c., and those that became so suddenly. The number returned from these causes on the present occasion afford 7·7 per cent. of the specified cases, and those in 1861 6·8 per cent.

9. *Cancer*.—Under this head are included 10 cases assigned to cancer, cancer, lupus, and vascular sarcoma. Cancerous ulcerations of the eye or its appendages are not unfrequently a cause of loss of vision.

10. *Scrofula*.—There were 72 cases of blindness attributed to scrofula and scrofulous ulcerations, scurvy, &c. These and the causes included under No. 9 were classified under the head "Ophthalmia and External Inflammations," in the analogous table of 1861. They form 1·9 per cent. of the cases attributed to specified causes on the present occasion.

11. *Injuries of the Head and Nervous System*.—All cases assigned to falls, blows, wounds, injuries of head, &c., have been registered under this heading. They amount to only 13 cases on the present occasion, whilst in 1861 they numbered as many as 61. The proportion per cent. of the cases now returned to the total number of specified cases is only  $\frac{3}{100}$ , whilst in 1861 it was  $\frac{13}{100}$ .

12. *Accidents mechanical*.—The cases included under this and the five following heads are those caused by direct injuries of the eye. It not unfrequently happens that when one eye only is injured, sympathetic inflammation is set up in the other, which may result in total loss of sight in both. The 314 cases attributed to mechanical injuries, were chiefly the result of punctures from sharp instruments, and contusions from splinters of stones while stone-breaking. The bursting of soda-water bottles, either in opening or manufacture, has been a frequent cause of blindness. In 1861 there were 303 cases returned as resulting from the same causes. Cases arising from mechanical injuries form 7·3 per cent. of the specified cases returned on the present occasion, and 6·4 per cent. of those in 1861.

13. *Accidents by Animals*.—In 27 cases loss of sight resulted from injuries received from Animals. In 1861—28 cases resulted from similar causes.

14. *Accidents by Chemicals*.—Seventeen cases occurred, chiefly in manufactories, from the introduction of chemicals into the eyes. From the same cause there were 40 cases registered in 1861.

15. *Accidents by Gunpowder*.—Under this head there are registered 89 cases—88 males and 1 female. They chiefly occurred from blasting rocks, and explosions of firearms; in 1861 there were 94 cases registered under this head, 92 males and 2 females.

16. *Accidents by Lightning*.—There are 10 cases—those of 6 males and 4 females—attributed to this cause. Under this head in 1861 there were 11 cases registered.

17. *Accidents unspecified*.—Under this head have been registered all cases in which the nature of the accident was not specified. They amount to 224—134 males and 90 females. In 1861 there were only 78 similar cases.

18. *Cataract*.—In this disease loss of sight is produced by the crystalline lens or its capsule becoming opaque, and obstructing the entrance of the rays of light. Only 3 of the 209 cases of congenital blindness are attributed to it; it is often hereditary; and very

frequently results from injuries, and also from internal inflammation. It is also a common cause of impaired vision after 50 years of age. Cataract is very frequently confounded by the public with cases of opacity of the cornea, and even staphyloma, but medical practitioners can easily recognise it. There are 453 cases, or 10·5 per cent. of the specified cases attributed to it, and 3 of these were congenital. There were 416 or 8·7 per cent. of the specified cases assigned to this cause in 1861. Of the 452 persons who were blind from cataract, 3, as before stated, were born so; 56 became so under 20 years of age; 143 when they were between 20 and 50 years of age, and 245 when past the latter age; in the remaining 5 instances the age at which blindness occurred was not stated.

19. *Consequence of Childbirth.*—Cases attributed to "Weed," "Nursing," "Childbirth," &c., have been tabulated under this head. They amount to only 5 on the present occasion, whilst in 1861 those attributed to the same causes numbered 47.

20. *Old Age.*—There were 167 cases which occurred at 60 years of age and upwards, attributed to "Old Age." Though old age does not necessarily cause loss of vision, still blindness very often comes on at an advanced age, the cause generally being as before stated—cataract. In 1861 there were 178 cases attributed to old age.

21. *Unspecified.*—Under this head are included 2,075 cases, or 32·7 per cent. of the total number. They consist chiefly of cases in which it was stated in reply to the secondary inquiry that the cause of blindness was "unknown," "will of Providence," "natural causes," "gradually," "effects of whirlwind," and, in fact, all cases which could not be included under any of the foregoing heads. In this and other countries there exists a superstitious belief regarding the latter natural phenomenon, that the "good people," or fairies, have been visiting the place where it is met with. Some of the 206 cases of congenital blindness included under this head have been attributed to frights received by the mothers during pregnancy.

The specified cases of blindness exhibited in Table IX., may be divided, according to their causes, into those arising from disease not induced by injuries, and those arising primarily from injuries. Under the former head may be included Nos. 1 to 10 (inclusive), 19, 20, and half of 18; and under the latter all the remaining specified causes. Adopting this division we find that the cases arising primarily from disease amount to 78·5 per cent., and those from injuries to 21·5 per cent. of the total specified cases.

With reference to the remote causes of blindness in this country, it is stated in the Report on the Status of Disease for 1861 that—

"Outbreaks of ophthalmia have, on several occasions, formed items in those great 'epidemic constitutions' that have from time to time affected mankind in this island, and were either preceded by, accompanied, or succeeded by diseases of the lower animals, and also those affecting vegetable life. The uncertain nature of the food generally used in Ireland for the last 250 years has, indirectly, by inducing famines and diseases, tended to produce ophthalmic affections.

"The crowding together of multitudes of badly-fed children and young persons in close, ill-ventilated, and unwarmed temporary workhouses (which the exigencies of the recent great famine and pestilential period necessitated), tended to produce an ophthalmia of unparalleled extent, and which either by causing ulceration or sloughing of the transparent cornea induced destruction of one or both eyes, or rendered the naturally smooth polished surface of the eyeball so rough and granular, as by their incessant attrition to cause that part of the eye to become, in time, opaque, or absolutely destroyed it.

"This disease, called 'granular lids' and producing what is termed Pannus, is, by keeping up a state of chronic ophthalmia, at present one of the chief causes of impaired vision and partial blindness in Ireland.

"The great and sudden variability of climate, the peculiarly moist state of the Irish atmosphere, and the deficiency of evaporation from the sodden surface of the ground, appears to promote the rapid growth of that condition of the eyeball denominated 'granulation,' and also to produce those frequent relapses to which ophthalmic patients are liable. The continuance of east winds, not rarely during the spring, but on many occasions far into the summer, is also a frequent cause of ophthalmic affections. To the same condition of climate may be attributed the frequency of rheumatic affections, which very often attack the internal structures of the eye as well as other parts.

"The extreme apathy and indifference of the Irish people with regard to diseases of the eye, as well as a certain amount of nescience, likewise contributes to swell the number of the blind. And the condition of the dwellings of the lower orders in both town and country is also a source of eye disease.

"The immense emigration during the last twelve years, has, by diminishing the number of the healthy, young, and adult portion of the population, increased the ratio of the aged and decrepit, the infirm and infirm, the deaf and dumb, the sickly, the weak, and the blind left in the country—the latter class not being recoverable by emigrant vessels.

"The want of sufficient accommodation in special hospitals for the cure and treatment of persons labouring under diseases of the eye, is another cause of blindness. Very many cases (the result of the epidemic ophthalmia) could be relieved, and the cost of their future maintenance saved to the country, if timely received into, and retained for a sufficient length of time in such institutions. Moreover, until this year the Poor-law Guardians did not possess the ability of availing themselves of the advantages of ophthalmic hospitals for persons labouring under diseases of the organs of sight. Many of the returned emigrants from America and Australia labour under diseases of the eyes, as well as a large proportion of Irish soldiers discharged from the British Army."

THE BLIND.  
—  
Causes of  
Blindness.

Variability  
and damp-  
ness of  
climate

Want of  
special  
hospitals  
and  
Asylums.

**The Blind.** It was also stated as a remote cause of blindness that the various licensing bodies in the British Isles did not include special instruction in ophthalmic medicine and surgery in their programme; but since the publication of that report, we are glad to be able to state that the University of Dublin and the Royal College of Surgeons have made them the subject of special instruction, and have appointed professors and examiners in them.

We would respectfully draw the attention of the Executive to the large number of the totally blind in this country who form 1 in every 832 of the population, and would urge the advisability of not only relieving the persons themselves of the disabilities entailed on them by their ignorance and afflicted state, but the country at large of the greater part of the expense of their maintenance and support by establishing asylums where the destitute blind may find shelter, and each of them as are susceptible of instruction may be taught handicrafts whereby they may be enabled to contribute either wholly or partially to their own support. But, besides this, there is greatly needed in this country, where ophthalmia exists so extensively, and where it proved so destructive to the sight, hospitals for its special treatment. The necessity for this will be seen by considering the great number of cases of it that occur annually, and its peculiarly infectious nature, whereby a large proportion of the persons, previously exempt from it, residing in the same building, are infected by the existence of patients suffering from this disease.

Thus, the Governors of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, in their 22nd, 23rd, and 24th reports, state with reference to the disease known as epidemic, military, or *workhouse ophthalmia*, that "notwithstanding every precautionary measure this contagious disease became a complication of every other disease or operation case admitted into the Hospital, and it was found impossible to keep the house free from it, so long as such patients were admitted; and as the treatment of acute diseases, accidents, and injuries, as well as the restoration or preservation of sight by means of operation, form the principal objects of the Hospital, it was found absolutely necessary to exclude patients labouring under this disease as far as possible from the Institution." The amended Poor Law Act 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 83, sec. 7, confers, therefore, but little benefit upon those suffering from this disease. From the Returns of the Poor Law Commissioners we learn that as many as 59,988 cases of it were treated in Workhouses and Workhouse Hospitals of Ireland during the ten years ending December, 1871, and in St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital and Dispensary, Dublin, from 1st October, 1862, to 31st March, 1871, as many as 5,871 cases; and from the Returns of the Sick at the time of the taking of the Census, that 603 persons were suffering from it. We submit this deplorable state of affairs to the consideration of the Government, and would respectfully recommend that it should make provision both for the preservation of the sight of those afflicted with "ophthalmia," and also for the maintenance and education of the destitute blind, by instituting Special Hospitals for the treatment of this endemic disease, and thereby circumscribing the extent of its ravages. We deem it right to add that of the twenty foreign countries of which the Statistics of the Blind were obtained in 1861, and in which the proportion of this class to the population was less in all instances but one (Norway) than in this country, that a State provision was made for their maintenance and education in eighteen.

The replies to Question IV., which asked, "Where and in what year the person became Blind, and whether at home or in a public Institution?" are tabulated and exhibited in Table X. on page 59. As already stated, we learned, from the replies to Question I., that as many as 209 persons were born Blind, and are consequently not included in this Table; and by means of the foregoing question we ascertained the years and localities in which 5,777 of the 6,138 persons who became Blind subsequent to birth lost their sight; in the remaining 361 instances this information could not be ascertained. Of the 6,138 who were not born Blind, 5,965 were civilians and 173 had been soldiers. Of the 5,965 civilians, 5,392 lost their sight at their homes, 13 abroad, and 560 in public institutions, chiefly Workhouses. Of the 173 men who had been soldiers, 80 were at their own homes when the calamity befell them, 67 were abroad on service, and 26 in Institutions.

Regarding the periods at which the persons returned as Blind, at the taking of the present Census, lost their sight, we find one case of a female whose Blindness is said to have occurred as far back as the year 1786\*; but none were returned between that and 1792, when the regular succession of years commences. In the period included in the first of the eight decades commencing at this latter year, 35 persons—16 males and 19 females—are said to have become Blind. In the next decade, 1802 to 1811 (inclusive), 76 cases—42 males and 34 females—are said to have occurred. Of the total persons who became Blind in the course of that and the three following decades, the

\* This woman, who was aged 99 at the time of taking the Census, lost her sight from the effects of small-pox at the age of 3 years.

Time  
and place  
at which  
Blindness  
occurred.



## THE BLIND.

Age at which sight was lost.

Question V. asked, "At what age sight was lost?" and was answered in 5,965 instances as shown in detail in Table IX., together with the disease or accident which produced blindness in each case.

Appended to that Table, for the purpose of comparison, are the ages at which loss of vision occurred in the 6,879 cases, so far as this information was obtained in 1861. Of the 5,965 cases in which we procured this information on the present occasion, 209, or 3·5 per cent., were congenital; 1,608, or 27 per cent., occurred before twenty years of age; 1,323, or 22·2 per cent., between twenty and forty years; 1,401, or 23·5 per cent., between the latter and sixty years of age; and 1,424, or 23·8 per cent., after sixty. Of the 6,341 cases in 1861 in which the period that Blindness occurred was specified, 211, or 3·3 per cent., were congenital; 1,938, or 30·5 per cent., happened before twenty years of age; 1,433, or 22·5 per cent. between twenty and forty; 1,537, or 24·2 per cent. between forty and sixty; and 1,222, or 19·3 per cent., subsequent to the latter year. The quinquennial period at which the greatest number of cases occurred on each occasion was "under five years," amounting, on the present occasion, to 509 cases—235 males and 274 females; and in 1861 to 664—300 males and 364 females.

## Education of the Blind.

From the replies to Questions VI. and VII., the former asking "Whether the person could read and write before becoming Blind?" and the latter "Whether the person received any special literary education, such as reading on raised letters, &c., since becoming Blind, and if so, to what extent?"—we have obtained the following results:—

Age.	Educated previous to Blindness, but not further educated subsequently			Uneducated previous to Blindness, but educated subsequently			Educated previous to Blindness, and received special literary education subsequently		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 50 years, . . .	24	29	53	34	34	68	4	7	11
50 and under 60 years, .	55	113	168	35	45	80	17	15	32
60 " 49 " . . .	183	114	297	19	29	48	11	22	33
60 and upwards, . . .	1,301	970	2,271	11	25	36	27	39	66
Total, . . .	1,335	1,319	2,654	89	124	213	59	63	122

Thus it will be seen that of the 3,075 Blind persons shown in Table III. to have been educated, 2,744 of them—1,535 males and 1,219 females—had received a literary education previous to loss of vision, but none since specially adapted to their state; that 206 of them—82 males and 124 females—were illiterate previous to Blindness, but had received special literary education since; and that the remaining 125 had been educated previously, and had also received a special literary education subsequently. This latter education consisted chiefly of reading on raised letters, &c.; but some few were instructed in classics and modern languages. The negative and unspecified replies to these Questions are included under the heads "Uneducated" and "Education unspecified," in Table III.

## Occupations of the Blind.

Question VIII., "What industrial occupation is the person acquainted with, such as basket-making, weaving, netting, music, &c.?" The replies to this Question are tabulated in Table IV., together with the occupations returned on Form A, and were reported on in connexion with that Table.

## Hereditary Blindness.

It was asked in Question IX., "Whether any other members of the family—brothers or sisters, parents or grandparents, uncles, aunts, or cousins—were or had been Blind?" and the affirmative replies thereto have been tabulated in Table XI., which shows the number of persons blind in each family, and the different relations, either foregoing or contemporary, who were or had been Blind.

In a great many of the cases included in the foregoing Table, in addition to the relatives mentioned in the heading, others were also Blind, as described hereafter. In the case of but one Blind person in a family, we find that in 318 instances they had relatives similarly affected. In one of these, the great-grandfather had been Blind. In 24 instances the grandfather; and besides him, in one of these cases there was an uncle, in another two aunts and several cousins, and in a third one aunt. In 24 instances the grandmother was Blind, and with her in one instance there was a grand-aunt, in another an aunt, and in a third several cousins. In four instances the grand-uncle of the person had been Blind, and besides him, in one of these there was also a cousin. There are two instances of a grand aunt being Blind. In as many as 43 instances the father was Blind, being the only relative in 37 and in combination with others in the remaining six. In the first of these latter, the other Blind relatives were a grand-father



TABLE XI.—SHOWING the Number of BLIND persons in each Family, and the Relatives also afflicted with Loss of Sight.

THE BLIND  
Hereditary  
or  
transmitted  
Blindness.

Number of Blind Children in each Family.	Number of Instances.	Kind of Relative.										Whether Religious (or English or Scotch).
		Grandfather.	Grandmother.	Father.	Mother.	Son.	Daughter.	Uncle.	Aunt.	Cousin.	Other Relative (or English or Scotch).	
One, . . . . .	318	1	24	24	4	2	63	47	2	46	62	79
Two, . . . . .	130	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130
Three, . . . . .	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Four, . . . . .	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Five, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Six, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, . . . . .	490	1	25	26	4	2	67	52	3	52	67	145

and three aunts, in another an uncle, in the third, fourth, and fifth two aunts, and in the remaining one a grand-father, two uncles and two cousins. Of 47 instances in which the mother was Blind, there was in conjunction with her, in one instance, a grand-father, in another an uncle, and in a third a cousin; in the remaining instances she was the only relative so affected. Both the father and the mother were Blind in two instances. Of the 46 instances in which the person had one or more uncles Blind, there also was, in one instance, an aunt. In 46 cases the relative was an aunt, and there was also a cousin in three. In 79 instances the relatives were cousins.

There were 139 instances of the occurrence of two blind children in the family return. The relatives of these who were Blind were, in one instance, a grandfather, in two a grandmother, in one a father and also a grandfather, in five a mother, in one both parents, in five one or more uncles, and in combination with one of them a cousin; in three an aunt, and in one cousins. In the remaining 120 instances of two Blind members in a family, there were not any relatives so affected.

Three Blind children in a family occurred 24 times—in 20 instances without, and in four in combination with, other relatives. These latter were in two instances a father, and in the remaining two an uncle.

There were six instances of the occurrence of four Blind members of the same family, and in one of them the father was also Blind. There were no relatives similarly afflicted in the remaining five.

In two instances five children of the same family were Blind, and in one as many as six; but in none of these cases were there any other relatives affected with Blindness. In these three instances, the parties being born Blind, the consanguinity of the parents was specially investigated; and from the replies to our inquiries on the subject, we learned that in two of the three instances the parents were not related, but that in the third, of five Blind members of the same family, the parents were "what is termed 'second cousins,' that is, the wife's grandmother was the husband's father's sister."

## REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS IN IRELAND.

THE  
LUNATICS  
AND IDIOTS.  
Results of  
previous  
inquiries.

The first investigation into the number and condition of the Lunatics and Idiots in Ireland was made under the Census Commission of 1841, but at that time only the number of those located in Asylums, Workhouses, Gaols, and Hospitals was ascertained; it amounted to 2,925 Lunatics and 333 Idiots. In 1851 the investigation was prosecuted further, and an inquiry made as regards the number of Lunatics and Idiots either at large or in the custody of their friends. The result of that investigation was the return of 5,074 Lunatics, an 4,906 Idiots. The investigation was repeated under the Census of 1861, when 7,065 Lunatics and 7,033 Idiots were returned—1,602 of the former, and 5,675 of the latter being at large.

We now present for your Excellency's consideration the result of the inquiries made under the present Commission, which shows that on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, there were in Ireland as many as 9,763 Lunatics, of whom 1,343 were at large; and 6,742 Idiots, of whom 5,147 were similarly situated. The inquiry into the number and condition of Lunatics and Idiots at large or in the custody of their friends was made by means of "Form D," which, in addition to the information sought for on "Form A," as to age, religious profession, occupation, &c., also inquired as to whether the person was Lunatic or Idiotic, and the length of time so affected. The Enumerators were

Method of  
conducting  
the inquiry.

THE  
LUNATIC  
AND IDIOTS.

instructed to make this inquiry with the greatest delicacy. A comparison with similar returns in the Twentieth Report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums proves the accuracy of the Returns which have been furnished to us by the Enumerators. Thus, according to the Twentieth Report of the Inspectors, there were on the 31st of December 1870, 6,936 Lunatics and Idiots at large, 7,511 in Asylums, 2,754 in Workhouses, and 1 in Prison; and according to the present Census Returns there were 6,490 at large, 7,551 in Asylums, 3,457 in Workhouses, and 7 in Prisons.

In the special Form for the enumeration of Inmates of Lunatic Asylums, Form I. (Table I.), besides the inquiry as to their social condition, similar to that regarding the population at large, special information was sought in each case regarding the particular form of insanity, and the presumed cause thereof.

TABLE L.—Showing, by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the NUMBER and SEXES of LUNATICS and IDIOTS, on the 2nd of April, 1871; with

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Lunatics.												Idiots.											
	At large.			In Asylums.			In Prisons.			In Workhouses.			Total.			At large.			In Asylums.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>LUNATICS.</b>																								
County of Dublin.	5	5	10	56	54	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	39	101	48	31	79	1	-	-	49	31	80
Douglas, Town.	1	1	2	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	5	7	12	-	-	-	5	7	12
Dublin City.	5	6	11	119	190	309	1	2	3	180	125	305	289	229	518	44	31	75	12	7	19	56	43	99
Dublin County.	30	6	36	289	269	558	-	-	-	18	20	38	237	267	504	47	32	79	23	10	33	70	18	88
Kildare.	6	9	15	72	82	154	-	-	-	1	7	8	73	65	138	62	30	92	1	-	-	63	30	93
Kilkeny City.	1	1	2	19	14	33	-	-	-	6	12	18	15	30	45	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Kilkeny County.	31	7	38	60	72	132	-	-	-	12	11	23	118	94	212	67	50	117	2	-	-	69	50	119
Kings.	31	14	45	47	47	94	-	-	-	7	6	13	79	47	126	42	34	76	2	-	-	44	34	78
Longford.	25	6	31	27	31	58	-	-	-	9	8	17	62	44	106	28	24	52	3	-	-	31	24	55
Louth.	21	15	36	65	61	126	-	-	-	9	12	21	56	36	92	48	38	86	5	-	-	53	38	91
Meath.	21	16	37	115	91	206	-	-	-	12	24	36	147	137	284	37	63	100	3	-	-	40	63	103
Queen's.	19	6	25	23	26	49	-	-	-	7	-	7	33	26	59	45	41	86	2	-	-	47	41	88
Westmeath.	10	17	27	29	71	100	-	-	-	6	8	14	58	96	154	67	62	129	2	-	-	69	62	131
Wexford.	21	38	59	124	94	218	-	-	-	12	18	30	158	147	305	119	67	186	2	-	-	121	67	188
Wicklow.	31	12	43	70	70	140	-	-	-	4	18	22	68	170	238	23	28	51	-	-	-	23	28	51
<b>Total of Lunatics.</b>	174	173	347	1,190	1,260	2,450	1	1	2	126	200	326	1,326	1,234	2,560	789	502	1,291	28	41	69	817	543	1,360
<b>IDIOTS.</b>																								
County of Dublin.	32	28	60	101	90	191	-	-	-	20	22	42	158	145	303	81	62	143	25	16	41	106	41	147
Douglas, Town.	4	8	12	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	20	17	12	29	-	-	-	17	12	29
Dublin City.	32	43	75	303	362	665	-	-	-	67	112	179	907	419	1,326	286	166	452	7	-	-	293	166	459
Dublin County.	12	12	24	168	90	258	-	-	-	6	11	17	152	100	252	54	38	92	4	-	-	58	38	96
Kildare.	2	4	6	26	21	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	24	53	19	12	31	3	-	-	22	12	34
Kilkeny City.	8	17	25	154	177	331	-	-	-	45	68	113	378	356	734	86	62	148	7	-	-	93	62	155
Kilkeny County.	32	45	77	174	197	371	-	-	-	9	24	33	200	420	620	184	108	292	14	-	-	198	108	306
Longford.	4	18	22	22	52	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	46	68	4	7	11	1	-	-	5	7	12
Louth.	4	18	22	52	52	104	-	-	-	6	11	17	88	132	220	47	35	82	3	-	-	50	35	85
<b>Total of Idiots.</b>	120	166	286	1,082	1,000	2,082	-	-	-	126	200	326	1,326	1,234	2,560	789	502	1,291	28	41	69	817	543	1,360
<b>SHOPS.</b>																								
County of Dublin.	48	29	77	553	143	696	-	-	-	51	50	101	334	189	523	137	95	232	2	-	-	139	95	234
Douglas, Town.	10	8	18	22	6	28	-	-	-	9	10	19	35	30	65	25	14	39	1	-	-	26	14	40
Dublin City.	48	29	77	553	143	696	-	-	-	51	50	101	334	189	523	137	95	232	2	-	-	139	95	234
Dublin County.	22	26	48	28	67	95	-	-	-	4	1	5	35	22	57	14	10	24	1	-	-	15	10	25
Kildare.	24	26	50	219	112	331	-	-	-	29	28	57	301	169	470	118	77	195	4	-	-	122	77	199
Kilkeny City.	27	38	65	160	104	264	-	-	-	3	14	17	250	179	429	109	134	243	1	-	-	110	134	244
Kilkeny County.	25	15	40	67	90	157	-	-	-	2	2	4	62	71	133	7	4	11	4	-	-	11	4	15
Longford.	21	20	41	106	72	178	-	-	-	15	12	27	108	81	189	67	49	116	2	-	-	69	49	118
Louth.	21	17	38	44	41	85	-	-	-	4	8	12	60	40	100	16	14	30	7	-	-	23	14	37
Meath.	25	39	64	165	122	287	-	-	-	6	6	12	109	136	245	144	128	272	14	-	-	158	128	286
<b>Total of Shops.</b>	284	244	528	1,048	412	1,460	1	1	2	126	200	326	1,326	1,234	2,560	789	502	1,291	28	41	69	817	543	1,360
<b>CONVICTS.</b>																								
County of Dublin.	1	4	5	80	5	85	-	-	-	6	7	13	24	22	46	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Douglas, Town.	24	19	43	126	94	220	-	-	-	6	6	12	118	97	215	18	10	28	-	-	-	18	10	28
Dublin City.	25	17	42	81	48	129	-	-	-	6	2	8	83	63	146	43	24	67	-	-	-	43	24	67
Dublin County.	11	12	23	81	77	158	-	-	-	6	15	21	104	227	331	25	18	43	-	-	-	25	18	43
Kildare.	17	14	31	74	56	130	-	-	-	3	13	16	78	79	157	26	18	44	-	-	-	26	18	44
<b>Total of Convicts.</b>	90	87	177	440	230	670	1	-	-	31	38	69	327	476	803	90	50	140	20	18	38	110	68	178
<b>NATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>																								
County of Dublin.	675	665	1,340	3,768	3,588	7,356	8	8	16	471	460	931	4,239	4,048	8,287	3,702	3,572	7,274	5,147	4,965	10,112	8,654	16,606	4,965
Douglas, Town.	877	770	1,647	3,330	3,280	6,610	137	106	243	176	161	337	4,908	4,565	9,473	2,054	2,014	4,068	3,675	3,613	7,288	6,288	12,571	7,288
Dublin City.	675	665	1,340	3,768	3,588	7,356	8	8	16	471	460	931	4,239	4,048	8,287	3,702	3,572	7,274	5,147	4,965	10,112	8,654	16,606	4,965
Dublin County.	877	770	1,647	3,330	3,280	6,610	137	106	243	176	161	337	4,908	4,565	9,473	2,054	2,014	4,068	3,675	3,613	7,288	6,288	12,571	7,288
Kildare.	11	12	23	81	77	158	-	-	-	6	15	21	104	227	331	25	18	43	-	-	-	25	18	43
Kilkeny City.	17	14	31	74	56	130	-	-	-	3	13	16	78	79	157	26	18	44	-	-	-	26	18	44
<b>Total of Natives of Great Britain, Foreign Countries.</b>	1,558	1,552	3,110	10,952	10,501	21,453	145	114	259	654	621	1,275	9,654	9,193	18,847	4,781	4,604	9,385	6,822	6,578	13,400	11,942	25,342	13,400

Before investigating minutely the numbers afforded by the first section of Table I: we think it advisable to compare the totals of it with those of analogous Tables of the Reports of 1861 and 1851, and explain the differences between them: to facilitate comparisons we have appended the numbers for each decade at the foot of this and other Tables of the present Report. In 1851 the number of Lunatics returned was 5,074, and in 1861 7,065, whilst upon the present occasion the number of this class returned is 9,763 or 2,698 more than in 1861, and 4,689 in excess of the number returned in 1851.

This great increase in the number of Lunatics compared with 1851 is not so much attributable to an increase of mental maladies during the past twenty years as to a greater accuracy in the Returns, the facility of obtaining which have been greatly

Test.  
Lunatics:  
AND INSANE.  
—  
Lunatic  
Comparisons  
with returns  
of 1861 and  
1851.

IMMIGRANTS at Large, or in the Custody of their Friends, or who were confined in Public or Private Asylums in their Proportion to the Population.

Immigrants									Totals			Totals			Totals			Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.
In Asylums			In Workhouses			Total			Totals			Totals			Totals			
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Lancashire.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Carlisle County.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Derbyshire Town.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Derby City.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Derby County.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Kilburn
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	St. Mary's City.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	St. Mary's County.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	St. Mary's
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Loughborough
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	Leeds
1	1	2	1	1	2													

THE  
LUNATIC  
AND IDIOTIC.

increased by the large number of Asylums which have been erected in the interim. The number of Lunatics accommodated in Asylums has increased from 3,234 in 1851, to 4,613 in 1861, and to 7,141 on the present occasion, or rather more than double what it was in the first-mentioned year. So also the number of Lunatics accommodated in Workhouses has increased by 697 since 1861, and by 780 since 1851; whilst the number accommodated in Prisons has decreased, but not in the same proportion. This increased facility of enumeration, together with the greater experience of the Enumerators in collecting such Statistics, explains the cause of the increase in the number of this class of the community returned.

Idiots.  
Comparison  
with returns  
of 1861 and  
1851.

The second section of Table I. shows the total number of Idiots returned on the present occasion, which amounts to 7,642. Compared with the number of this class returned in 1851 there is an increase of 1,836, probably owing to the same causes as ascribed for the increase in the number of Lunatics—viz., the increased facility of collecting the Statistics, the extended experience of the Enumerators, and the accurate knowledge they possessed of the existence of such persons in their districts in consequence of the recent inquiries of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and the greater number of Idiots located in Asylums, Prisons, and Workhouses. However, a comparison with the number returned in 1861 shows a decrease of 291, which has taken place among those "at large," who have lessened by 528. There exists, and specially among the lower ranks of the population, an unwillingness on the part of the friends of the afflicted to admit the fact of their being affected with Lunacy, and consequently a great many of those returned as "Imbecile," "Weak-minded," "Simple," &c., by their friends in 1861, were returned correctly as Lunatics on the present occasion by the authorities of the various Asylums and Workhouses in which they had been placed in the interval. Balancing the increase in the number of Lunatics with the decrease in that of the Idiots, there remains a gross increase of Lunatics and Idiots of 2,407 on the number returned in 1861 and of 6,325 on that in 1851.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
and Idiots  
in Asylums.

In order that the localities in which Asylums are situated might not present an undue proportion of Lunatics and Idiots, the inmates of such have been distributed in the following manner:—

Each inmate was tabulated in his or her native locality, when such was specified on the Returns; but in those cases where this information could not be ascertained, the inmates of District Asylums were distributed proportionally among the counties of which the district was comprised, and the inmates of private Asylums proportionally among the counties, cities, and towns of Ireland.

Proportion  
of sexes.

The proportion of the sexes among the 9,763 Lunatics returned on the present occasion, shows a comparative decrease in the number of females affected compared with 1851 and 1861; for while the proportion of males to females in the former year was as 100 to 102.7, and in the latter as 100 to 101.8, on the present occasion it is only as 100 to 97.8. There is the same comparative decrease in the number of the female sex labouring under Idiocy, the proportion in the year 1851 being as 100 males to 84 females, and in 1861 as 100 to 85.1, and on the present occasion as 100 males to only 79.9 females.

The consequent proportionate decrease of the female sex in the total of Lunatics and Idiots is from 93 in 1851, and 92 in 1861, to 90.1 females to every 100 males on the present occasion. Among the Lunatics in Asylums the number of males is greatly in excess of the females, whilst among the same class in Workhouses this order is reversed, the number of the female sex largely preponderating. The sexes are distributed in a similar proportion among the Idiots in Asylums and in Workhouses. These remarks are applicable in all respects to the Returns of 1861 and 1851, as well as those of 1871, except that in 1851 the female Idiots in Asylums exceeded by six the number of males.

Proportion  
to the popu-  
lation.

Owing to the increase in the number of Lunatics and Idiots, and the decrease in the population since 1861 and 1851, the proportion of that class of the population is as high as 1 in every 328 on the present occasion, whilst in 1861 it was 1 in 411, and in 1851 only 1 in 657. The Lunatics alone form 1 in every 554, being a vast proportionate increase since 1861, when they comprised 1 in every 821, and since 1851, when they formed only 1 in every 1,291 of the population. There is likewise a large proportionate increase in the number of the Idiots from 1 in every 1,336 of the population in 1851, and 1 in every 825 in 1861, to 1 in every 802 on the present occasion.

In the provinces these classes form the following proportions of the populations:—In Leinster the Lunatics 1 in every 419, the Idiots 1 in every 736, and the Lunatics and Idiots together 1 in every 267. In Munster the Lunatics 1 in every 506, the Idiots 1 in every 792, and the Lunatics and Idiots together 1 in every 309. In Ulster, the Lunatics 1 in every 670, the Idiots 1 in every 809, and the Lunatics and Idiots together, 1 in every 366. In Connaught, the Lunatics 1 in every 818, the Idiots 1 in every 943, and both together, 1 in every 438. The localities in which

the proportion of Lunatics to the population is highest are Kilkenny city, Dublin county, Galway town, and Limerick and Meath counties; and those in which it is lowest are the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, Armagh, and Monaghan. Those in which the proportion of Idiots to the population is highest are the counties of Westmeath, Meath, Tipperary, Monaghan, Clare, Wexford, and Tyrone; and it is lowest in the towns of Belfast and Galway, and the cities of Cork, Dublin, and Waterford. The localities in which Lunatics and Idiots, taken together, are most numerous in proportion to the population are the counties of Meath and Westmeath, the city of Kilkenny, and the counties of Limerick and Dublin; and those in which they are proportionally least numerous are the town of Belfast and the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Limerick city.

In 1851 there were 30 natives of Great Britain and Foreign countries, 28 Lunatics and 2 Idiots, in Irish Asylums; in 1861 there were 42 of that class—38 Lunatics and 4 Idiots—similarly situated; and according to the present Returns they numbered 51—48 Lunatics and 3 Idiots.

The great decrease in the number of Lunatics in Prisons is owing to the repeal of the Statute under which Lunatics were committed as "dangerous," no person now being liable to imprisonment on account of Insanity unless such Insanity has led to crime; and also to the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1868, by which "dangerous Lunatics" are now conveyed direct to Asylums.

The Religious Professions of Lunatics and Idiots, taken together, are set forth in Table II., on the following page. By an examination of this Table it may be seen that as many as 12,885 of them were "Roman Catholics," or 1 in every 331 of the population of that persuasion; 2,231 were "Protestant Episcopalians," or 1 in every 306; 1,207 were Presbyterians, or 1 in every 463; 55 were Methodists; 4 were Independents; 13 were Baptists; 39 belonged to the Society of Friends; and 71, to all other persuasions. Of the total number of persons included in this Table, 78 per cent. were Roman Catholics; 13·5 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians; 7·8 per cent. Presbyterians; and the remaining 1·2 per cent. belonged to the other Religious Professions specified in this Table, and to those included under the head of "All other persuasions." The Returns of 1861 afforded very similar results.

Table III., on pages 68 to 73, exhibits the Occupations of the Lunatics and Idiots in combination with the various immediate or exciting causes, grouped under the heads, "Moral" and "Physical."

We need not here enter into an account of the difficulties experienced in classifying the various occupations of this portion of the community in such a manner as to furnish useful information, suffice it to say that we have endeavoured to do so in such a manner as to show the influence—whether moral or physical—that the various occupations and modes of life have in inducing mental aberration.

The classification of the occupations is under ten divisions, similar to that in 1861, as is also the classification of the causes of Insanity, except that in the latter, the headings "Joy," and "Remorse," are omitted from this Table, no cases having been attributed to them; and a heading for "Sunstroke" has been added.

From the fact of there being, on the present occasion, 3,194 Lunatics and Idiots returned by the authorities of Public Institutions more than in 1861, and 4,670 more than in 1851, the Table now presented is more voluminous and accurate than the analogous ones of previous Censuses, as in almost every instance such Returns were authenticated by medical opinions.

In making the investigation relative to those Lunatics and Idiots in the custody of their friends through the Enumerators, we instructed the latter when so doing, to have a due regard for the feelings of the friends of the afflicted; but as an inquiry, through Local Enumerators, into such a delicate subject as the cause of insanity, might not have been made with sufficient delicacy, we deemed it advisable to omit such in Form D. The information derivable from a table such as that at present under consideration, would have been most valuable and interesting had the returns been more specific, but owing to a misconception, in many instances, relative to the information required regarding the occupations of the persons, which they pursued when in health, and not the present being required, the information was either entirely omitted or given imperfectly in 7,551 instances. With regard to the causes of insanity, the information was also imperfect, for, as already stated, we received no returns on that subject for those Lunatics and Idiots in the custody of their friends, and in many instances the authorities of institutions were unable to supply it with reference to the inmates under their care.

In analysing Table III., although we may not deduce any definite results, we may still call much useful and interesting information from it.

THE  
LUNATICS AND  
IDIOTS.  
—  
Proportion  
to the Popu-  
lation.

Lunatics of  
Asylums and  
natives of  
Ireland.

Lunatics in  
Prisons.

Religious  
professions  
of Lunatics  
and Idiots.

Occupations  
and pre-  
sumed  
causes of  
Insanity

TABLE II.—SHOWING by Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns, the Religious Professions of Lunatics and Idiots

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Roman Catholic.		Protestant Episcopalian.		Pres- byterian.		Method- ist.		Inde- pendent.		Baptist.		Society of Friends.		All other Pro- fessions.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>Leinster:</b>																			
Carlow County, . . .	83	88	17	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	113	71	133	133	
Douglas Town, . . .	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	15	15	35
Dublin City, . . .	254	243	33	64	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	313	342	655	655	
Dublin County, . . .	218	270	133	117	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	252	284	713	
Kildare, . . .	224	219	25	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	148	180	368	
Kilkenny City, . . .	31	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	22	62	
Kilkenny County, . . .	176	128	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	146	158	344	
King's, . . .	109	100	14	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	126	133	249	
Loughboro', . . .	54	82	9	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	99	127	
Leath, . . .	128	151	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	150	142	299	
Meath, . . .	242	214	30	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	229	490	
Queen's, . . .	143	124	15	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	152	135	287	
Westmeath, . . .	189	180	15	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	203	21	224	
Wexford, . . .	243	226	23	25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	241	541	
Wicklow, . . .	125	129	22	31	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	147	296	
<b>Total of Leinster,</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>5,411</b>	
<b>Munster:</b>																			
Cork County, . . .	208	259	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	296	576	
Cork City, . . .	74	50	17	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	89	101	190	
Cork County, . . .	208	259	40	40	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	254	241	495	
Kerry, . . .	364	323	13	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	346	459	
Limerick City, . . .	22	45	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	50	82	
Limerick County, . . .	228	204	12	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	241	485	
Tipperary, . . .	489	296	39	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	423	425	848	
Wexford City, . . .	35	34	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	38	77	
Wexford County, . . .	155	173	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	186	346	
<b>Total of Munster,</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>4,445</b>	
<b>Ulster:</b>																			
Armagh County, . . .	96	73	97	64	175	158	—	3	—	1	3	1	1	20	4	580	508	688	
Armagh, . . .	120	104	70	43	32	26	4	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	355	277	435	
Belfast Town, . . .	45	68	20	54	31	44	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	120	171	231	
Cavan County, . . .	167	128	36	49	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	154	231	
Down, . . .	253	215	46	35	31	52	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	321	236	414	
Down, . . .	133	120	68	72	175	130	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	411	341	385	
Fermanagh, . . .	33	62	48	53	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	102	120	221	
Londonderry, . . .	155	94	38	23	66	75	3	2	—	7	—	—	1	1	—	260	208	498	
Monaghan, . . .	150	118	25	26	25	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	194	355	
Tyrone, . . .	221	206	90	75	68	67	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	367	358	720	
<b>Total of Ulster,</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>6,900</b>	
<b>Connacht:</b>																			
Galway Town, . . .	20	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	31	52	
Galway County, . . .	277	323	18	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	295	327	323	
Letterkeilly, . . .	335	362	18	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354	370	396	
Mayo, . . .	233	255	14	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	262	450	
Roosnare, . . .	130	129	13	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	135	265	
Sligo, . . .	150	127	18	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	153	254	
<b>Total of Connacht,</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,059</b>	
<b>Native of Great Britain,</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	
<b>Foreign Countries,</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>General Total, 1871,</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>14,506</b>	
<b>General Total, 1861,</b>	<b>12,552</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>1,496</b>							

\* The Religious Professions of the People were not included in the Returns of 1861.

THE  
LUNATIC AND  
IDIOTS.  
—  
Occupations and pre-  
sented causes of  
Insanity.

CLASS I. of the occupations includes, besides the "Professional" Class, those returned as "Indy," "gentleman," &c. There were 378 Lunatics and Idiots—215 males and 163 females—returned as belonging to it, which is 65 more than the number returned in 1861, but 26 less than that in 1851. In 18 instances insanity was attributed to "moral or mental" causes, in 47 to "physical," in 81 it was stated to have been "hereditary," and in the remaining 232 the cause was "unspecified." Of the moral causes 5 cases were assigned to grief; and, of the physical, 25 to intemperance, 6 to disease of the brain and nervous system, and 5 to sunstroke. The professions in this class, to which

the greatest number affected belonged, were gentlemen and ladies, 207; clergy, 37; officers, 27; annuitants, 18; and physicians and surgeons, 17.

THE  
LEADING CAUSES  
OF INSANITY.  
Occupations  
and pre-  
sumed  
causes of  
insanity.

CLASS II. includes all those that combine "Professional with Mercantile pursuits," belonging to which there were 41 persons, all males, returned. The cause of insanity in 8 of these was of a moral or mental nature, in 6 of a physical, in 4 it was hereditary, and in 23 it was unspecified. Reverse of fortune was the cause in 5 of the cases of a moral or mental nature; and intemperance in 4 of those of a physical. The most numerous occupations were merchants 17, apothecaries and druggists 7, and agents 6.

CLASS III., "Literary and Educational," includes as many as 175 cases, 40 of them arising from moral or mental causes; 18 from physical; in 16 the disease was hereditary; and in the remaining 101 no cause was specified. Of the 40 cases arising from moral or mental causes, 19 were attributed to over study, and 7 to religious excitement; 10 of the physical causes were attributed to intemperance, and 3 to fever. The occupations of this class, embrace 102 teachers, 64 students, and 9 musicians.

CLASS IV. The number returned as belonging to the class "Shopkeepers and Traders" on the present occasion is 233, exceeding by 123 and 65 the numbers of this class returned in 1851 and 1861 respectively. There are fewer cases in this class, on the present occasion, arising from moral or mental than from physical causes, the former numbering 24 and the latter 37, whereas in 1861 and 1851 the reverse was the case. In 9 of the cases attributed to moral or mental causes, insanity was said to have been produced by grief, and in 5 by reverse of fortune; and of the physical cases, in 23 instances the cause was intemperance, and in 4 (3 of whom were cattle dealers) it was injuries of the head and spine. The disease was said to have been hereditary in 15 instances; and in the remaining 157 no cause was assigned. The persons in this class most frequently affected were dealers, unspecified of whom there were 95; shopkeepers, unspecified, 50; and publicans and grocers 24.

CLASS V. There are 250 persons included in this class belonging to "First Class Trades." In 1861 and 1851 there were only 181 and 161 respectively. Mental derangement was said to have been due to moral or mental causes in 28 instances, and to physical in 30. Of the former class of cases, the cause attributed was religious excitement in 7 instances, grief in 6, and reverse of fortune in 6; and of the latter, intemperance in 15 instances, fever in 3, and effects of climate in 3. In 17 cases of this class, the disease was said to have been hereditary; and in 175 the cause was unspecified. The occupation of the greatest number was that of carpenter, cabinet-maker, and carver, of whom there were 107, and the next most numerous was that of clerk, of whom there were 95.

CLASS VI. Belonging to "Second Class Trades," there were 772 of the Insane, 67 of whom became so from moral or mental, and 87 from physical causes. Love and jealousy was the exciting cause in 20 of the former instances, grief in 14, reverse of fortune in 10, and religious excitement in 7. In 46 of the instances resulting from physical causes, intemperance was assigned as the exciting cause; in 11 injuries of the head and spine; and in 10, epilepsy. The hereditary cases in this class number 42, and the unspecified 576. In 147 instances the persons were boot and shoemakers, in 107 weavers, in 86 tailors, in 56 smiths, in 37 bakers and confectioners, in 34 painters and glaziers, and in 30 bricklayers.

CLASS VII. There were 4,383 persons returned under this head whose occupations were chiefly "Agricultural," and consequently carried on in rural districts.

Contrasted with the number of this class returned in 1861, there is an increase of 1,303, and with that in 1851 of as many as 2,785. On this and each of the previous occasions, the number of cases resulting from physical predominates over those from moral or mental causes in the ratio of 100 to 54 on the present occasion, of 100 to 83 in 1861, and of 100 to 95 in 1851.

According to the present returns, the cases of this class produced by moral or mental causes numbered 257, those by physical 305, those said to be hereditary 263, and the unspecified 3,558. Of the cases arising from moral or mental causes, those excited by grief were by far the most numerous, amounting to 87; those by love and jealousy to 41; by terror to 35; by reverse of fortune and religious excitement to 32 each; and those by anxiety to 15. In 1861 these causes were also the most frequent in this class.

TABLE III.—SHOWING by SEXES the previous Occupations and Causes of

[illegible]







## Lunatics and Idiots, both at Large and in Public Institutions—continued

[illegible]

TABLE III.—SHOWING by Sexes the previous Occupations and Causes of Diseases of

Occupations.	MORAL OR MENTAL CAUSES.																							
	Grief.				Love and Jealousy.				Terror.				Excitement, Religious.				Falsity, Falsehood.				Envy.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>CLASS I.—Miscellaneous.</b>																								
Apprentices,																								
Bar Makers,																								
Barrel Makers,																								
Car Drivers,																								
Carpenters,																								
Farmer Workers,																								
Grass Keepers,																								
Grooms,																								
Shoemakers and Saddlers,																								
Leading House Keepers,																								
Messengers,																								
Net Makers,																								
Travellers,																								
Traders,																								
Protestants,																								
Relieving Officer,																								
Corporal,																								
Shop Assistants,																								
But, Waiters, and Yards																								
Waiters,																								
Soldiers,																								
Relief Master,																								
House Keepers,																								
Soil Cultivators,																								
Vagrants and Mendicants,																								
Unemployed,																								
<b>Total,</b>	18,108	10,264	4,461	4,461	2,137	12,067																		
<b>Total Males and Females,</b>	28,372	20,528	72,064	41,464	3,174	10,894																		
<b>Grand Total, 1871,</b>	303	169	107	107	97	109																		
" " 1861,	180	101	75	75	12	116																		
" " 1851,	275	176	100	100	102																			

Occupations  
and per-  
centage  
causes of  
Insanity.

The cases arising from causes of a physical nature amounted to 305; of which 85 were excited by epilepsy, 77 by intemperance, 39 by injuries to the head and spine, 27 by disease of the brain and nervous system, and 23 by fever. These were also the chief physical exciting causes assigned in 1861 and 1851. Of the total number returned belonging to this class, 3,295 were labourers and farm servants, 962 were farmers, 92 herds, 29 gardeners, and 5 land-stewards.

**CLASS VIII. "Occupations necessitating exposure."** There were 184 cases recorded in this class, all of which occurred to the male sex. Of the 23 arising from moral or mental causes, 4 were excited by grief, 4 by love and jealousy, 4 by terror, and 4 by excitement (unspecified); and of the 26 cases assigned to physical causes, 11 were induced by intemperance, 6 by injuries to the head and spine, and 4 by diseases of the brain and nervous system; in 6 instances the disease was said to have been hereditary, and in the remaining 130 instances no cause was assigned. The greatest number in this class affected were sailors and fishermen, of whom 86 were returned; 47 belonged to the constabulary and police; and 28 were coach and car drivers. In 1861 and 1851 the ratio of the cases ascribed to physical over those to moral or mental causes, was much lower than on the present occasion.

**CLASS IX. "Special Female Occupations."** This class affords 376 cases. The preponderance of those produced by moral or mental over those by physical causes, according to the returns of the present and two former Censuses, is remarkable. Thus, in 1851 the ratio between them was as 100 to 45, and in 1861, and on the present occasion, as 100 to 35. For the proportionate number of each sex affected by moral or mental causes see page 74. Grief was assigned in 18 of the 49 cases attributed to moral or mental causes, religious excitement in 10, love and jealousy in 5, and reverse of fortune, and terror in 4 each. The most frequent of the physical causes was that of intemperance, by which insanity was induced in 6 instances, and next to that, fever, by which 3 cases were said to have been caused. The total number returned from physical causes is 17. In 15 instances insanity was said to have been hereditary, and in 295 instances no information regarding the cause could be obtained. As many as 262 of this class



The  
LUNATICS AND  
INSANE.  
—  
Moral or  
mental  
causes of  
insanity.

occupies according to numerical order, that religious excitement is becoming a more frequent cause of insanity.

3. *Love and Jealousy*, by which 127 cases—63 males and 64 females—were said to have been caused, comes next in numerical order to religious excitement. In 1861 it was only the fifth in order of frequency of moral or mental causes, but in 1851 it occupied the same relative position as on the present occasion. The proportion between the sexes upon the present occasion is nearly equal, but in 1861 and 1851 the number of the female sex affected, nearly doubled that of the male. As many as 52 of the 63 males belonged to Classes VI. and VII., or those engaged in Second Class Trades and Agricultural Pursuits.

4. *Reverse of Fortune*.—The number of cases induced by reverse of fortune stands fourth in numerical order of frequency of those assigned to moral or mental causes. Of the 109 cases, 56 belonged to the male, and 43 to the female sex. According to the returns of 1861 this was the most frequent moral or mental cause of insanity, and the number of the female sex in whom mental derangement was produced by it exceeded that of the male. In 1851 it was second in order of frequency, the male sex, as might be reasonably supposed, being the most frequently affected.

5. *Terror*.—Cases induced by terror stand fifth in order of frequency. The sexes (in 105 cases recorded) being 44 males and 61 females. In 1861 and in 1851 the cases assigned to this cause were on each occasion fourth in order of frequency. Owing to their greater susceptibility of nervous impressions, the number of females mentally deranged from this cause is greater than males, according to the present and two previous censuses.

6. *Anxiety*.—The number of cases assigned to this cause comes sixth in order of frequency according to the present returns; seventh, according to those of 1861; and only ninth according to those of 1851. Of the 43 cases, ascribed to it, on the present occasion, 20 belonged to the male, and 23 to the female sex. In 1861 the females affected by this cause were also in the majority, but in 1851 is the minority.

7. *Study*.—This cause is seventh in order of frequency on the present occasion, but was sixth in 1861 and 1851. The number of cases assigned to it on the present occasion is 41—31 males, and 10 females—of which 19 belonged to the literary and educational class.

*Other Moral or Mental Causes*.—The remaining cases assigned to moral or mental causes are as follows:—27 to excitement (unspecified); 17 to moral or mental causes (undefined); 13 to pride and ambition; 5 to ill-treatment; 2 to political excitement, and 1 to passion. The proportion between the sexes of the total cases ascribed to moral or mental causes upon the present occasion is as 100 males to 139.3 females; in 1861 it was as 100 of the former to 153.1 of the latter, and in 1851 as 100 to 128.9.

We will now consider in order of frequency the cases arising from causes of a physical nature, of which intemperance is first.

1. *Intemperance*.—To this cause as many as 285 cases are assigned, the sexes being 227 males, and 58 females. In 1861 it occupied the same position as on the present occasion, but in 1851, owing to the large number of cases assigned to "Malformation of the Head," it was only second in order of frequency. There were 223 cases assigned to it in 1861, and 216 in 1851, the sexes on each occasion being in a ratio somewhat similar to that on the present.

2. *Epilepsy*.—Second in order of frequency comes Epilepsy which is assigned as the cause of 155 cases—104 males and 51 females. This cause occupied the same position in 1861, but in 1851 it was only third. The comparison of the sexes differed on the last mentioned occasion from 1861 and 1871, the number of the female sex suffering from the effects of this disease being then greater than that of the male.

3. *Injuries of the Head and Spine*.—This class of causes is the third most frequent on the present occasion, but in 1861 and 1851 its position was only fourth and sixth respectively. On all occasions the number of males affected from this cause was, as might be expected, more than five times greater than that of females. Of the 104 cases now recorded 87 were males, and 17 females.

4. *Disease of the Brain, and Nervous System* produced 81 cases—59 males and 31 females—being the fourth most frequent physical cause. In 1861 it was the third in order of frequency, and in 1851 only the fifth; on both occasions the ratio between the sexes was somewhat the same as on the present.

5. *Childbirth*.—This is the fifth most frequent cause on the present occasion, 70 cases being assigned to it, which is nearly double the number assigned to it in either 1861 or 1851; and the position it occupied in order of frequency on those occasions was only sixth and seventh respectively.

Physical  
causes of  
insanity.

6. *Fever*.—The number of cases assigned to fever has decreased from 81 in 1851, and 61 in 1861, to 59—34 males and 25 females—on the present occasion; on each occasion the proportion between the sexes affected by it appears to be pretty equal. In 1871 it came sixth, in 1861, fifth, and in 1851, fourth in order of frequency.

7. *Effects of Climate*.—There were 57 cases attributed to this cause, composed chiefly of persons who had been soldiers and agricultural labourers, and consequently exposed to vicissitudes of temperature. It came seventh in order of frequency both in 1861 and on the present occasion, but in 1851 it was only eighth.

*Other Physical Causes*.—The remaining physical causes occurred in the following order:—Sunstroke 47, venereal excess 18, disordered menstruation 14, hysteria 12, rape and seduction 11, effects of syphilis or mercury 9, dyspepsia 6, immoderate use of tobacco 2, and malformation of the head, and disease of the heart, 1 each.

The total number of cases attributed to physical causes on the present occasion is 932, in 1861 there were 708, and in 1851 as many as 934. The cause of their being more numerous in this last year was owing to mental derangement being in 351 instances attributed to "malformation of the head."

In 1851 the proportion between the sexes of the cases assigned to physical causes was as 100 males to 70·4 females; in 1861 it was as 100 males to 48·1 females, and upon the present occasion it is as 100 males to 49·8 females.

The order of frequency of the combined moral or mental and physical causes is as follows:—Grief 311, intemperance 285, epilepsy 155, religious excitement 149, love and jealousy 127, reverse of fortune 109, terror 105, injuries to the head and spine 104, disease of the brain and nervous system 81, childbirth 70, fever 59, effects of climate 57, sunstroke 47, anxiety 43, study 41, excitement (unspecified) 27, venereal excess 18, moral or mental causes (undefined) 17, disordered menstruation 14, pride and ambition 13, hysteria 12, rape and seduction 11, effects of syphilis or mercury 9, dyspepsia, &c., 6, ill-treatment 5, political excitement 2, immoderate use of tobacco 2, passion 1, malformation of the head 1, and disease of heart 1.

*Hereditary Insanity*.—The cases said to have been hereditary are very numerous according to the present returns, amounting to 727—384 males and 343 females. In 1861 this class of cases numbered 455, and in 1851 only 363.

*Causes unspecified*.—In 13,896 instances no definite information regarding the cause of insanity could be obtained. The cases in which we obtained that information amounted on the present occasion to 2,609, whilst they numbered only 1,978 in 1861, and 2,164 in 1851.

Table IV., on pages 76 and 77, shows the description of Lascivious or Libidinous in combination with the presumed cause thereof. Of the 16,505 cases returned in 1871, the description of disease with which they were affected was stated in 16,267 instances, and the presumed cause thereof in 2,609.

The classification of the various forms of mental disease is the same as in 1861, except that the heading "Catalepsy" has been omitted, no cases having been returned. In 1861 there were only 9 cases of that particular form recorded. Much valuable information as to the extent by which each description of disease was influenced by certain exciting causes, such as grief, intemperance, &c., is derivable from a minute examination of this Table, but it would exceed the limits of this inquiry to enter upon details of such. We will, therefore, merely notice briefly the causes, whether moral or physical, that seem most to influence each description of disease.

*Mania*.—The number of persons suffering from this form of disease was 6,523, the sexes being 3,415 males and 3,408 females. The returns on the present, as well as on the previous occasions, tend to prove that it is induced oftener (though very slightly) by moral than physical causes, and that it is hereditary in a great many instances. Thus, of the 1,459 cases of mania, in which definite information regarding the cause thereof was returned, in 538 it was of a moral or mental nature, in 305 of a physical, and in 415 it was said to have been hereditary.

*Acute Mania*.—The number of persons returned as suffering from this form of mania was 245, being 32 less than in 1861. According to the returns of the last mentioned period there were more of these cases produced by moral or mental than by physical causes, whereas according to those of 1871 the reverse is the case, 21 cases being attributed to moral or mental, and 38 to physical causes. In 17 instances the disease was said to have been hereditary; and in the remaining, no cause was assigned.

*Suicidal Mania*.—There were 89 cases of this form recorded, and of the 34 in which the cause thereof was returned, 17 were of a moral or mental nature, 9 of a physical, and in 8 the disease was regarded as hereditary. According to the returns of 1861

The  
LIFE-CAUSE  
INFORMS  
Physical  
causes of  
Insanity.

Relative  
frequency of  
causes.

Hereditary  
Insanity

Classification  
accord-  
ing to  
disease.

Description  
and pre-  
sumed cause  
of disease

















and Idiots, and the length of time affected.

														Cause										GENERAL TOTAL			LENGTH OF TIME AFFECTED	
75 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and upwards		Age unspecified		Mental (General)		Physical		Hereditary		Unspecified						M	F	Total		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M
7	22	4	5	4	5	—	—	5	4	4	4	44	165	136	57	59	89	471	427	444	475	2,396	1,914	4,310	Under 1 year			
9	13	5	4	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	21	64	35	40	19	41	334	424	221	271	1,310	1,048	2,358	1 and under 2 years			
34	15	7	4	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	41	60	69	22	23	22	436	588	531	612	1,644	1,410	3,054	2 and under 3 years			
9	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	37	65	69	236	298	377	419	926	734	1,660	3 and under 4 years				
7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	30	22	48	14	69	204	183	367	544	354	900	4 and under 5 years			
56	35	14	10	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	97	13	60	6	212	49	84	770	947	1,280	1,230	2,510	5 and under 10 years				
16	27	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	54	45	27	40	22	880	145	1,094	405	1,501	16	10	26	10 and under 15 years	
22	14	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	15	45	19	21	29	734	448	911	795	1,625	15	10	25	15 and under 20 years		
19	14	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	28	12	34	35	87	1,084	814	1,698	912	1,810	19	10	29	20 and upwards	
62	37	6	27	7	2	0	1	—	1	4	1	14	14	21	9	23	16	1,679	814	1,183	894	2,077	2,061	4,138	Long is of time unspecified			
9	32	4	20	6	21	—	—	1	1	32	30	14	4	23	7	14	12	407	654	550	650	1,207	1,236	2,443	GENERAL TOTAL			
167	100	44	67	27	47	4	9	1	1	31	50	102	120	60	102	102	343	1,771	1,617	3,388	2,526	5,914	4,340	10,254				
107	107	34	34	13	16	—	—	—	—	27	30	60	60	—	—	27	13,726	13,726	13,726	13,726	13,726	13,726	13,726	13,726				

that the next highest were suffering from suicidal mania, there being 31.1 of the former, and 25.9 of the latter, while only 9 of the idiots were affected for the same period. The highest percentages of those affected for 1 and under 2 years, were those suffering from the two former diseases; whilst the lowest were those from the latter disease. Affected for 2 and under 3 years, there were 13.1 per cent. with puerperal, and 11 per cent. with acute mania; and 1.5 per cent. with idiocy. Of the cases returned as being affected for 3 and under 4 years, there were 11.5 per cent. suffering from puerperal mania, 11.1 per cent. from epilepsy, and 10.1 per cent. from suicidal mania. The highest percentages of those affected for 4 and less than 5 years were 10.7 of those suffering from "dementia with epilepsy"; and 10.1 from "idiocy with epilepsy." Of the total percentages of the cases that have been affected for periods less than five years, the highest are, 72.7 of the cases of puerperal mania; 66.3 of those of suicidal mania; 52.9 of those of melancholia; 48.9 of those of mania; and 48.4 of those of acute mania. Only 7.2 per cent. of the cases of idiocy have been affected for periods less than five years. The highest percentages of the cases affected 5 and under 10 years, are 29.1 of those of dementia with epilepsy; 23.7 of those of epilepsy; 21.6 of those of dementia; 19.1 of those of suicidal mania; and 18.9 of those of mania. Affected 10 and under 15 years, there are 18.5 per cent. of the cases of idiocy; and 12.6 of those of dementia with epilepsy. Of the cases affected 15 and under 20 years, there are 13 per cent. of those of idiocy; and 13 per cent. of those of acute mania. The highest percentages of the cases affected 20 and under 30 years, are 20.9 of those of idiocy; and 10.8 of those of dementia. The description of the disease of which the highest percentage of the cases are affected 30 years and upwards is idiocy, there being 26.3 or one-fourth of them. Thus it will be noticed from the foregoing that the greatest percentage of the cases of idiocy have been affected over 30 years, and that the greatest percentage of the cases of puerperal and suicidal mania have been affected less than 5 years.

Mania seems to be most frequently acquired between 30 and 35 years, that being the age at which the greatest number were returned; and the greatest percentage of them being affected for periods under 5 years.

**Acute Mania.**—The period of life at which this description of mental disease seems to be most frequently acquired is between 40 and 45 years of age, that being the age at which the greatest number of persons suffering from this disease were returned, and also the highest percentage of them being affected for periods under 5 years.

**Suicidal Mania.**—The quinquennial age-periods at which the greatest number of persons suffering from this disease were returned are 30 and under 35 years, and 50 and under 55 years; and the length of time that the greatest percentage of them have been suffering was less than 5 years.

**Puerperal Mania.**—The greatest percentage of these cases have been affected for periods less than 5 years, and the age-period at which the greatest number were returned was 35 and under 40 years; between these years, therefore, this disease seems to be most frequently acquired.

**Monomania.**—The age-period at which the greatest number of these cases were returned was 40 and under 45 years; and the highest percentage of them had been

(continued on page 86.)

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER, LOCALITY, DATE OF ERECTION, and MEANS OF SUPPORT, together with the

No.	NAME OF ASYLUM.	LOCALITY.	Date of Erection or Opening.	Means of Support.	Sexes Admitted.	Amount of Accommodation.		
						Males.	Fem.	Total.
1	St. Patrick's, or St. Patrick's Public Lunatic Asylum.	City of Dublin.	1737	Landed property, and payments by some patients.	Males and Females.	75	15	90
2	Kesh, or Kesh, (private).	Catalina, County Cork.	1789	Self-supporting.	do.	18	14	32
3	Rosefield, Retreat (for "Friends").	Douglasbrook-road, suburbs of Dublin.	1819	do.	do.	50	50	100
4	Belvedere District Lunatic Asylum.	City of Dublin.	1814	Presentments of City of Dublin, and Co. of Town of Drogheda, and Co. of Dublin, Lond. Wexford, & a few pay patients.	do.	477	508	1,045
5	Parthenon House (private).	Flugas, suburbs of Dublin.	1815	Self-supporting.	Males.	50	—	50
6	Maryville (private).	do.	1816	do.	Females.	—	30	30
7	Belvue (private).	do.	1818	do.	Males and Females.	35	15	50
8	Armagh District Lunatic Asylum.	Vicinity of Armagh Town.	1825	Presentments of Co. Armagh.	do.	90	75	165
9	Hampton House (private).	Glasmara, suburbs of Dublin.	1825	Self-supporting.	do.	20	2	22
10	Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.	City of Limerick.	1827	Presentments of the City and Co. of Limerick.	do.	214	217	431
11	The Asylum (private).	Andres, County Armagh.	1827	Self-supporting.	do.	23	24	47
12	Belvue District Lunatic Asylum.	Vicinity of Belfast.	1829	Presentments of Co. Antrim & Belfast & the Town of Carrickfergus.	do.	180	140	320
13	Belvue (private).	Belfast, County Cork.	1829	Self-supporting.	do.	35	30	65
14	Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.	Vicinity of Londonderry City.	1829	Presentments of Co. Londonderry and Donegal.	do.	50	30	180
15	Carlisle do.	Vicinity of Carlisle Town.	1822	Presentments of the Co. of Carlisle and Eborac.	do.	50	50	100
16	Maryborough do.	Suburbs of Maryborough, Queen's County.	1823	Presentments of King's & Queen's Counties.	do.	100	100	200
17	Bellinche do.	Vicinity of Bellinche, County Roscommon.	1825	Presentments of the Co. of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon.	do.	200	175	400
18	Clonard do.	Town of Clonard, Co. Tipperary.	1824	Presentments of Co. Tipperary.	do.	200	165	370
19	Waterford do.	Vicinity of Waterford City.	1824	Presentments of City and Co. Waterford.	do.	200	165	370
20	Amesbury (private) District Lunatic Asylum.	Vicinity of Maryborough, Queen's County.	1824	Self-supporting.	do.	24	10	34
21	Woolfe do (private).	do.	1825	do.	Females.	—	10	10
22	Lake House (private).	Coomin, suburbs of Dublin.	1825	do.	Males.	40	—	40
23	Harfield Retreat (private).	Georgetown, suburbs of Dublin.	1824	do.	Males and Females.	350	214	644
24	Cork District Lunatic Asylum.	City of Cork.	1825	Presentments of City and Co. of Cork.	do.	120	85	155
25	Control Criminal Asylum.	Dundrum, suburbs of Dublin.	1825	Government Grants.	do.	120	85	155
26	Kilkeny District Lunatic Asylum.	City of Kilkeny.	1828	Presentments of City and Co. Kilkeny.	do.	94	94	188
27	Kilkeny do.	Kilkeny, County Kerry.	1828	Presentments of Co. Kerry.	do.	110	130	240
28	Omagh do.	Omagh, County Tyrone.	1825	Presentments of Co. of Tyrone and Fermanagh.	do.	200	200	400
29	Sligo do.	Sligo.	1825	Presentments of Co. Sligo and Lond. Wexford.	do.	187	143	330
30	Wallingford do.	Wallingford, County Wexford.	1825	Presentments of Co. Wexford, Lond. Wexford, and Wexford.	do.	200	200	400
31	Public Lunatic Asylum, Private do.	Lane, County of Dublin.	1827	Government Grant.	do.	50	50	100
32	Public Lunatic Asylum, Public do.	do.	1827	Self-supporting.	do.	50	50	100
33	Public Lunatic Asylum, Public do.	do.	1827	Self-supporting.	do.	50	50	100
34	St. Vincent's (private).	Clonard, suburbs of Dublin.	1827	Self-supporting.	Females.	—	90	90
35	Ormeau House (private).	Burghfield, vicinity of Dublin.	1827	do.	Males and Females.	30	10	40
36	Varilla (private).	Clonard, do.	1828	do.	Females.	—	20	20
37	Castle Lodge (private).	Armagh, County Armagh.	1828	do.	do.	—	15	15
38	Highfield (private).	Downpatrick, County of Dublin.	1828	do.	Males and Females.	5	14	19
39	Woodville (private).	Mount Effry, County Wexford.	1828	do.	do.	5	5	10
40	Woodville additional public Lunatic Asylum.	Lissherry, County of Wexford.	1828	Presentments of Co. Tipperary.	do.	100	100	200
41	Cookstown House (private).	Feltrim, County Kildenny.	1825	Self-supporting.	do.	6	6	12
42	Feltrim House (private).	Bellinche, County of Dublin.	1825	do.	Females.	—	5	5
43	Lissherry District Lunatic Asylum.	Lissherry, County of Down.	1825	Presentments of Co. Down.	Males and Females.	100	100	200
44	Castletown do.	Castletown, County of Mayo.	1825	Presentments of Co. Mayo.	do.	120	120	240
45	Bunaworthy do.	Bunaworthy, County of Wick.	1825	Presentments of Co. Wick.	do.	154	144	298
46	Reids do.	Reids, County of Clare.	1825	Presentments of Co. Clare.	do.	130	130	260
47	Downpatrick do.	Downpatrick, County of Down.	1825	Presentments of Co. Down.	do.	150	150	300
48	Monaghan do.	Monaghan, County of Monaghan.	1825	Presentments of Co. of Carrick and Monaghan.	do.	170	170	340
Total in 1871.						4,810	4,322	9,132
" " 1861.						8,757	8,758	17,515
" " 1851.						—	—	—





The  
LUNATIC AND  
IDIOTS.

Age at  
which each  
form of  
disease is  
most  
frequently  
acquired.

affected for periods under 5 years. The age, therefore, at which this disease seems to be most frequently acquired is between 40 and 45 years.

*Melancholia.*—The quinquennial age-periods at which the greatest number of the persons suffering from this form of mental disease were returned were 30 and under 35, and 35 and under 40 years, and the highest percentage of them have been affected for periods under 5 years; the period of life, therefore, at which this disease seems to be most frequently acquired is between 30 and 40 years of age.

*Dementia.*—The greatest number of persons suffering therefrom for any quinquennial age-period, is that between 30 and 35 years of age, and the highest percentage of them have been affected for periods less than 5 years; it seems, therefore, that the disease is most frequently acquired between 30 and 35 years of age.

*Dementia with Epilepsy.*—The quinquennial age-period at which the greatest number of the persons suffering from this disease were returned was 25 and under 30 years, and the periods for which the highest percentage of them have been affected are less than 5 years; it would appear, therefore, that it is between the above-mentioned ages that this form of disease is most frequently acquired.

*Idiocy.*—The quinquennial age-periods at which the greatest number of idiots were returned were 10 and under 15, and from that to 35 years. The periods that the largest percentages of them have been suffering being similar to the age-periods, shows that Idiocy is mostly congenital.

*Idiocy with Epilepsy.*—This form of disease appears to be most frequently acquired between 20 and 25 years, as that is the quinquennial age-period at which the greatest number were returned, and the highest percentage of them have been suffering for periods less than 5 years.

*Epilepsy.*—The largest number of cases of this disease were returned between 25 and 35 years of age, and the period that nearly three-fourths of them have been suffering appears to be under 10 years. The disease, therefore, seems to be most frequently acquired between the above ages.

We are unable to arrive at any reliable results as to the influence which the different causes have on the duration of the descriptions of the disease owing to the scantiness of the former information. However, we have inserted what information we have obtained on this subject in the hopes that by so doing, we may open up the subject for a more minute investigation on a future occasion; and we would suggest that a special inquiry be made into the causes assigned for congenital idiocy, similar to that instituted on the present occasion regarding the causes of congenital deaf-muteness, &c.

TABLE VII., on pages 84 and 85, shows the number, locality, date of erection, means of support, amount of accommodation, &c., of the several Public and Private Asylums for the Insane in Ireland, on the night of the 2nd April, 1871. The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in their Annual Reports give a much more detailed account of these institutions than the limits of this inquiry would permit. We will, therefore, confine our observations on this subject to a comparison with the results afforded by the analogous Tables in the Census Reports for 1861 and 1851. The number of Asylums in existence on taking the Census in the last mentioned year was 33: during the ten years that elapsed from that time to the taking of the Census of 1861 their number had increased to 40; and on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, they amounted to 48. One of those in existence in 1861 had been closed and 9 new ones opened in the interval. Of the latter, 7 were District Asylums (including the additional one at Clonmell), 1 was a Private Asylum, and the remaining 1 was a department in connexion with the Lucan Public Asylum for the support and special treatment of Idiot Children. During the same interval the Woodville Private Asylum, Mount Elliot, County of Wexford, and Cockstown House Private Asylum, Piltown, county Kilkenny, were removed to their present localities, the former from Churchtown, Upper, in the vicinity of Dublin City, and the latter from Bushy Island, in the county of Limerick. The Asylums in existence in 1851 were capable of accommodating 3,853 persons, or 38·6 per cent. of the total number of Lunatics and Idiots then returned; 5,549 persons, or 30·4 per cent. of the number returned, could be accommodated in 1861; whilst those at present in existence can accommodate 8,870 persons, or 53·7 per cent. of the total number of Lunatics and Idiots. Comparing the numbers and per centages of those actually accommodated at the aforementioned periods, we find of the total returned in 1851 there were 3,436, or 34·4 per cent.; in 1861 there were 5,016, or 35·5 per cent.; and on the present occasion 7,551, or 45·7 per cent. In an early

Lunatic  
Asylums—  
Public and  
Private

TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS, IDIOTS and EPILEPTICS in the WORKHOUSES of IRELAND on the Night of the 2nd April, 1871.

[illegible]

\* The lake in this Workhouse was included with the County Mouth in Tables I and II.  
† There was not any second lake of the Epinephelus—another lagoon was (likely) in Fresh Workhouse.

THE  
LUMINAIRE  
LUMINOUS

part of this Report we drew attention to the greater number of Lunatics and Idiots returned on the present occasion than in 1861 and 1851; but it is gratifying to be able to state that, although they have increased, a much higher percentage can be and are actually accommodated in Asylums on the present than the two former occasions.

In the analogous Table for 1851, the number of patients admitted were not counted from the time of taking the previous Census, but from the date of erection of the Asylum.

THE  
LUNATIC AND  
IDIOTS.

which in several instances was in the previous century. In the following comparison of the numbers admitted during the decade preceding each Census we are unable therefore to include the period from 1841 to 1851, but between the latter year and 1861, 14,529 persons were admitted to Asylums, being an average of 1,452 for each year; and during the decade ending the 2nd April, 1871, the admissions amounted to 19,425, or an average of 1,942 for each year.

Lunatics,  
Idiots, and  
Epileptics  
in Work-  
houses.

TABLE VIII., on page 87, shows the number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in the various Workhouses of Ireland, on the night of the 2nd April, 1871.

The following Union Workhouses had the greatest number of Lunatics located in them:—Belfast, 175; Dublin, South, 139; Limerick, 101; Dublin, North, 99; and Cork, 93. Those of which the greatest number of Idiots were inmates were Waterford, 43; Drogheda, 42; Dublin, South, 40; Sligo, 32; New Ross and Ennis-corthy, 24 each; Mullingar, 23; Banbridge, 22; Larne, 21; and Athlone, Belfast, Cavan, Cashel, and Newry, 20 each. The Workhouses in which the greatest number of Epileptics existed were Dublin, South, 28; Parsonstown, 18; Athlone and Limerick, 14 each; Mullingar, 12; Dublin, North, 11; and Nenagh and New Ross, 10 each.

The totals of the analogous Tables of 1861 and 1851 are appended for the purpose of comparison, and we learn therefrom that since 1851 the number of Lunatics in Workhouses has increased by 780, and since 1861 by 697; they at present number 1,374—471 males and 803 females. The number of the female sex on each occasion is nearly double that of the male. This great increase is thus accounted for by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in their Twentieth Report (1870), in which they say:—

"The question of filling District Asylums with all classes of the insane is one of very grave importance, and involves the consideration of a large outlay not only in effecting structural provisions for them in district hospitals, but also a large annual cost of maintenance in excess of present expenditure. If practical benefit is likely to be derived by extending all the advantages appertaining to District Asylums to idiots, confirmed epileptics, or those demented utterly beyond recovery, and who from helplessness or natural tranquillity are easily managed, let them, we say unhesitatingly, be open to them all; but if, on the other hand, by an improved and more generous system of treatment in Workhouses, satisfactory results can be accomplished, at a small expense to the ratepayers of the Kingdom, we are certainly of opinion that this latter alternative arrangement recommends itself as preferable to the former, particularly as there is ample room."

We understand that old, incurable, and tractable cases are sometimes transferred from District Asylums to Workhouses, to make accommodation for more urgent and hopeful cases.

The increase in the number of Idiots in Workhouses is not so great as that of Lunatics, being 249 compared with 1861, and 54 compared with 1851; they at present number 1,183 persons—328 males and 655 females. There is a greater similarity in the proportion of the sexes among this class than among Lunatics.

The number of Epileptics in Workhouses (neither Lunatic nor Idiotic) amounted to 498 persons—166 males and 332 females; being 124 more than were returned in 1861, which was the first occasion on which any account was taken of them. They are not, however, included in the other tables of this or the Report of 1861.

Lunatics,  
Idiots, and  
Epileptics  
in Prisons.

TABLE IX.—Shows the number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, in the Prisons of Ireland on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, and has appended to it the totals of the analogous Tables of 1861 and 1851.

TABLE IX.—Showing the NUMBER and SEXES of the LUNATIC, IDIOT, and EPILEPTICS in the PRISONS of IRELAND, on the 2nd April, 1871.

County, City, or Town	Name of Prison.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.		
		Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.
Cork County, E.R.	County Cork Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda Town.	Drogheda Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin City.	Belmont Reformatory.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Armeny-Kill Police Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do County.	Blackthorn Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway Town.	Galway Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferry County.	Ferry Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry City.	Londonderry Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tynes County.	Dungannon Reformatory.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1871.		5	5	10	5	9	14	5	7	12	10	16	26
" 1861.		117	200	317	12	20	32	—	—	—	129	111	240
" 1851.		134	115	249	12	1	13	—	—	—	146	116	262

\* There was not any account taken of the Epileptics—either female or male—in the prisons of Ireland, at the time of taking the Census.













THE  
LAME OR  
DECREPIT.  
Definition  
of Lame or  
Decrepit.

Before analysing the returns of this Section it is necessary that the meaning of the term "Lame or Decrepit" should be clearly understood, as from its vagueness it is liable to be variously construed, and a more extensive meaning attached to it than is here intended. The Census Commissioners of 1851, in their report on the "Lame or Decrepit," defined the term in the following words:—"The results of fractures and dislocations of the extremities; the various diseases of the joints, spinal affections, loss of the perfect use of any of the limbs from paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, chronic arthritis, hip-disease, and similar affections, as well as any of the congenital deformities to which the human subject is liable, have been all classed under this head, and are popularly defined under the terms—lameness, a cripple, hump-backed, deformed, &c." We would therefore wish it to be clearly understood that by the term "Decrepit," we do not imply cases resulting from debility and old age, but only those from any of the causes enumerated in the foregoing definition.

TABLE III.—Showing, by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the LAME OR DECREPIT.

LOCALITIES.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.										GENERAL TOTAL.*		
	Roman Catholics.		Protestant Episcopians.		Presbyterians.		Methodists.		All other Protestants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>													
Carlow County, . . . . .	98	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	13	37
Dublin City, . . . . .	255	50	24	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	308	64	372
Dublin County, . . . . .	68	27	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	28	110
Kildare, . . . . .	44	35	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	36	83
Kilkenny City, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	47	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	45	92
King's " . . . . .	30	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	14	45
Longford " . . . . .	28	48	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	49	80
Louth " . . . . .	35	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	19	54
Meath " . . . . .	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	47
Queen's " . . . . .	26	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	13	40
Westmeath " . . . . .	17	37	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	39	57
Wexford " . . . . .	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	32
Wicklow " . . . . .	39	18	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	20	61
<b>Total of Leinster, . . . . .</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,033</b>
<b>MUNSTER.</b>													
Cork County, . . . . .	55	79	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	80	138
Cork City, . . . . .	16	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	28
Cork County, . . . . .	195	235	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	236	434
Kerry " . . . . .	85	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	16	101
Limerick City, . . . . .	30	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	39	69
Limerick County, . . . . .	30	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	19	50
Tipperary " . . . . .	38	50	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	53	94
Waterford City, . . . . .	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	3	43
Waterford County, . . . . .	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	24
<b>Total of Munster, . . . . .</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,064</b>
<b>ULSTER.</b>													
Antrim County, . . . . .	9	3	19	9	15	4	—	—	—	—	34	26	60
Armagh " . . . . .	35	7	18	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	43	25	68
Belfast Town, . . . . .	14	2	10	4	11	5	—	—	1	1	26	12	38
Cavan County, . . . . .	47	28	10	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	57	39	96
Down " . . . . .	16	35	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	20	38	58
Down " . . . . .	13	3	4	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	16	13	29
Fermanagh " . . . . .	15	5	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	9	31
Londonderry " . . . . .	6	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
Monaghan " . . . . .	31	11	6	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	41	18	59
Tyrone " . . . . .	59	35	17	19	3	1	—	—	—	—	79	55	134
<b>Total of Ulster, . . . . .</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>856</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>													
Galway Town, . . . . .	14	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	22
Galway County, . . . . .	59	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	64	133
Lettres " . . . . .	29	29	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	32	65
Mayo " . . . . .	44	64	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	66	111
Sligo " . . . . .	43	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	24	67
Sligo " . . . . .	23	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	35
<b>Total of Connaught, . . . . .</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Total Male and Female, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>2,531</b>
<b>General Total, 1871, . . . . .</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>3,758</b>
<b>" " " 1861,* . . . . .</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>3,758</b>

\* The religious professions of the people were not included in the returns of 1861.

For the purpose of facilitating comparisons we have appended to each Table the total of the analogous Table of the Reports on the Status of Disease for 1861 and 1851. The improvements in curative and conservative surgery in relieving and preventing deformities, and the greater precautions taken in manufactories against accidents, have probably been the chief agents in reducing the number of the Lame or Decrepid.

TABLE I., on page 83, shows the number of the Lame or Decrepid returned from the various Workhouses, Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and Prisons in Ireland, on the 2nd of April, 1871; together with those at their own homes, as afforded by Form C. The total number returned from these sources amounts to 2,331, of which 2,715 were in Workhouses and Workhouse Hospitals, 142 in Hospitals and Asylums, 36 in Prisons, and 38 at their own homes; this last number represents only those returned on Form C as sick, and is not intended to represent the true amount of Lameness or Decrepitude among the population at large. Of the total 2,715 of this class in Workhouses, 1,178 were under treatment in hospital.

TABLE II., on pages 90 to 93, shows by ages and sexes the present or previous occupations of 2,256, or 77 per cent. of the Lame or Decrepid. In 1861 the specified occupations comprised 63·3 per cent. and in 1851 only 56·5 of the total number. According to the present returns 987 were or had been employed in ministering to food; 248 to clothing; 664 to lodging, furniture, and machinery; 66 to transport and travelling; 18 to literature and education; 7 to amusement; 3 to art; 2 to religion; 4 to health; 30 to justice; the occupations of 227 were included under the heading "unclassified"; and those of 675 were unspecified. The special occupations to which the greatest number belonged were agricultural labourers, 830; domestic servants, 426—65 males and 361 females; and "housekeepers," 109.

TABLE III., on page 94, shows the Religious Professions of the Lame or Decrepid, and from it we learn that 2,391 of them were Roman Catholics; 250 Protestant Episcopalians; 80 Presbyterians; 1 Methodist; and 3 belonged to other religious professions.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by AGES and SEXES, the STATE OF EDUCATION and MARRIAGE among the LAME or DECREPID.

AGE.	EDUCATION.				MARRIAGE.				Grand Total.		
	Educated.		Uneducated.		Married.		Unmarried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 5,	3	-	31	4	-	-	14	4	38	4	42
5 and under 10,	34	6	18	8	-	-	28	14	62	14	76
10 " 15,	56	52	23	7	-	-	78	39	134	60	194
15 " 20,	43	39	23	11	-	1	67	39	102	60	162
20 " 25,	34	26	33	27	1	1	78	52	126	79	205
25 " 30,	33	25	38	31	8	5	53	61	114	92	206
30 " 35,	52	40	35	45	15	10	68	70	120	110	230
35 " 40,	39	22	37	28	23	9	47	41	109	69	178
40 " 45,	44	31	37	28	22	14	62	58	124	72	196
45 " 50,	44	31	31	25	38	16	44	50	73	86	159
50 " 55,	52	37	27	40	47	30	64	60	111	74	185
55 " 60,	60	19	33	30	47	21	58	31	78	42	120
60 " 65,	115	69	114	85	137	73	59	41	296	124	420
65 " 70,	55	35	74	51	123	53	41	33	154	86	240
70 " 75,	143	32	128	100	190	94	75	63	363	157	520
75 " 80,	67	13	48	31	95	33	50	12	145	45	190
80 " 85,	45	8	33	22	100	22	16	13	116	35	151
85 " 90,	19	7	21	22	55	22	5	7	80	29	109
90 and upwards,	7	4	16	17	31	14	2	7	39	21	60
Agas unspecified,	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	5
Total Males & Females,	1,002	437	788	525	900	620	581	680	1,796	1,300	3,096
Grand Total, 1871,	1,490	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,490	1,471	1,471	1,471	2,961	2,942	5,903
" " 1861,	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,535	3,070	3,070	6,140
" " 1851,	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	2,894	2,894	5,788

TABLE IV. shows by ages and sexes the state of Education and of Marriage among the Lame or Decrepid. From it we learn that the proportion of the educated to the uneducated was as 100 to 100·7; according to the returns of 1861 it was as 100 to 113·1; whilst in 1851 it was as 100 to 202·3.

We learn also from the present Returns that the proportion of the married to the unmarried is as 100 to 112·4; according to those of 1861 it was as 100 to 119·3; and in 1851 it was as 100 to 120·3.

THE  
LAME OR  
DEFORMED.Summary of  
the Per-  
manently  
Diseased.

The following summary shows the number of persons suffering from each of the five foregoing classes of permanent diseases, and their proportion to the population, according to the returns of the present and two previous Censuses:—

DISEASE.	1850.		1861.		1871.	
	Number.	Proportion to Population.	Number.	Proportion to Population.	Number.	Proportion to Population.
Deaf and Dumb, and Deaf not Deaf.	4,199	1 in 1,269	3,693	1 in 1,628	5,061	1 in 374
Blind.	7,567	" 364	4,079	" 448	8,367	" 622
Lameness.	5,074	" 1,896	7,065	" 821	8,763	" 554
Idioty.	4,266	" 1,208	7,013	" 825	8,742	" 362
Leprosy or Elephant.	4,375	" 1,686	4,130	" 1,636	5,961	" 1,946

PAUPERS  
IN WORK-  
HOUSES.Compara-  
tive numbers  
in Work-  
houses in  
1851, 1861,  
and 1871.REPORT ON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF PAUPERS IN THE WORKHOUSES OF IRELAND  
ON THE NIGHT OF THE 2ND APRIL, 1871.

The Workhouses of Ireland being the chief shelter for the pauper population labouring under sickness, an investigation into the condition of the inmates of such institutions should naturally be included as heretofore in the Report on the Status of Disease. Making only the sick in Workhouses and Workhouse hospitals the subject of special investigation would not afford a true return of pauperism in Workhouses, nor would it be possible to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the sanitary condition of such institutions without being able to determine the proportion of the sick to the inmates. The healthy inmates of Workhouses have therefore been included in the Tables of this report, and in all instances in which it was necessary distinguished from the sick. At the foot of each table have been appended the totals of the analogous tables of the Reports of 1861 and 1851, for the purpose of facilitating comparisons with those returns.

Owing to the imperfect organisation of the Poor Law system in Ireland at the time of taking the Census of 1841 (the Act for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland having only been introduced in 1839), the Census Commissioners did not then specially investigate the subject. It was in 1851 that the condition of this class of the community was first specially investigated by the Census Office, and from that Report we learn that on the night of the 30th March, 1851, there were as many as 250,611 persons, or one in every 26 of the population, located in Workhouses and Workhouse hospitals. The enormity of this number was owing to the potato blight and fearful famine from the effects of which the country had not then recovered. Between that date and the 7th of April, 1861, the inmates of Workhouses had decreased to 50,010, and the proportion to the population to 1 in every 116. The returns of this class of the community on the present occasion show a decrease of 1,069 compared with 1861, but the proportion to the population is slightly higher than it was in the latter year, being 1 in every 110.

TABLE I. shows by counties, cities, and towns, the number of inmates of Workhouses on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871; distinguishing the healthy from the sick, and exhibiting the ratio of the paupers to the population. It also gives the population in 1861 and 1871, and the amount of workhouse accommodation in the latter year. The inmates of union Workhouses have been classed in this Table according to the county in which they abode on the night of the 2nd April, 1871. The population of the counties, cities, and towns shown in this Table, does not represent that within the boundaries of each, but within those of the Poor Law Unions whose Workhouses are situated within the boundaries of each. In this manner the inmates of Ballymonee Union Workhouse, and the population of the entire Union, are classed in the county Antrim, although five of the electoral divisions of the Union are situate in the county of Londonderry; and, although five of the electoral divisions of the Union of Coleraine are situated in the county of Antrim, still the entire population of the Union and the inmates of the workhouse are classed in the county of Londonderry, because the Workhouse is situated in that county. The differences between these populations and those within the boundaries of the counties, cities, and towns, are shown in Table II., on page 98.

Workhouse  
accommoda-  
tion.

The information regarding the Workhouse accommodation, as shown in the third column of Table I., was kindly supplied by the Poor Law Commissioners. Compared with similar returns in 1861 and 1851, the present accommodation is less by 13,813 than that in the former, and by 161,074 than that in the latter year. The large decrease in the accommodation between 1851 and 1861, of 147,261, was owing to the numerous auxiliary and temporary Workhouses, opened during the famine period, having been closed

TABLE I.—Showing by COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS the Number of INMATES of WORKHOUSES on the Night of the 2nd April, 1871—distinguishing the HEALTHY from the SICK, and showing the Ratio of PAUPERS to the POPULATION.

Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Population of Poor Law Union in 1861.	Population of Poor Law Union in 1871.	Amount of Work-house accommodation in 1871.	PARTIAL INMATES OF WORKHOUSES.										Ratio of Inmates to Population in 1871.
				Healthy.			Sick.			Ratio of Sick to Inmates.	Total Inmates.	Total Paupers.	Total Inmates and Paupers.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Antis County, . . . . .	277,434	264,526	5,116	603	606	1,209	145	115	260	1 in 54	678	723	1,209	1 in 385
Arms, & . . . . .	154,749	151,419	3,318	597	445	1,042	141	178	319	4 in 7	568	605	1,173	1 in 174
Bathurst Town, . . . . .	144,029	150,556	6,519	755	577	1,332	401	402	803	3 in 9	1,132	1,338	2,470	1 in 94
Carleton County, . . . . .	51,907	48,852	3,017	117	150	267	27	53	79	4 in 6	144	204	348	1 in 137
Cornwall, . . . . .	117,510	134,302	16,805	216	360	576	94	70	164	4 in 4	202	564	766	1 in 218
Gloucester, . . . . .	185,075	185,590	7,000	478	494	972	377	400	777	3 in 7	725	1,094	1,819	1 in 70
Gloucester, . . . . .	157,320	158,539	12,219	1,095	1,214	2,309	889	1,332	2,221	2 in 7	2,445	3,446	5,891	1 in 55
Devon, . . . . .	221,022	207,448	13,574	350	341	691	30	142	172	3 in 6	380	475	855	1 in 245
Dorset, . . . . .	98,013	109,735	11,770	300	327	627	110	201	311	3 in 5	432	596	1,028	1 in 134
Salisbury City, . . . . .	136,719	153,609	16,819	1,552	1,509	3,061	979	1,632	2,611	1 in 19	3,711	5,181	8,892	1 in 64
Dorchester County, . . . . .	75,014	78,746	3,704	211	175	386	189	197	386	2 in 6	409	572	981	1 in 96
Devonshire, . . . . .	26,275	25,146	1,140	134	296	430	80	67	147	3 in 6	124	263	387	1 in 158
Gloucester, . . . . .	325,118	308,251	17,218	696	670	1,366	234	357	591	2 in 6	690	997	1,687	1 in 188
Gloucester Town, . . . . .	50,021	63,842	13,938	200	381	581	34	51	85	3 in 8	147	395	542	1 in 119
Kerry County, . . . . .	127,084	132,296	5,246	410	305	715	341	581	922	2 in 6	651	766	1,417	1 in 114
Kildare, . . . . .	193,368	22,301	2,307	385	588	973	187	85	272	4 in 1	299	653	952	1 in 115
Kilkenny City, . . . . .	36,409	31,180	5,274	123	180	303	86	133	219	2 in 3	338	396	734	1 in 62
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	77,005	86,900	9,844	344	304	648	129	127	256	3 in 3	433	607	1,040	1 in 73
Leamington, . . . . .	25,022	28,841	3,713	247	350	597	121	127	248	3 in 6	261	474	735	1 in 84
Leamington, . . . . .	95,011	84,491	10,521	180	184	364	22	54	76	4 in 5	245	268	513	1 in 103
Leamington, . . . . .	250,826	154,320	9,520	510	1,164	1,674	434	558	992	7 in 1	1,346	1,783	3,129	1 in 63
Leamington, . . . . .	194,713	168,508	26,283	383	473	856	108	109	217	2 in 4	464	585	1,049	1 in 172
Leamington, . . . . .	90,069	67,801	2,290	335	375	710	73	80	153	4 in 4	398	563	961	1 in 122
Leamington, . . . . .	72,194	67,698	4,546	182	225	407	88	64	152	7 in 4	270	338	608	1 in 117
Mayo, . . . . .	102,506	118,487	15,981	593	437	1,030	213	258	471	2 in 6	438	622	1,060	1 in 154
Meath, . . . . .	146,975	158,592	11,620	468	555	1,023	222	246	468	2 in 3	690	799	1,489	1 in 86
Monaghan, . . . . .	122,820	129,684	6,814	170	247	417	64	68	132	3 in 2	239	334	573	1 in 213
Monaghan, . . . . .	75,938	67,475	8,463	392	543	935	75	168	243	3 in 7	284	325	609	1 in 184
Monaghan, . . . . .	147,440	154,135	6,741	355	520	875	163	194	357	3 in 5	479	585	1,064	1 in 139
Sligo, . . . . .	100,736	108,150	7,377	127	164	291	39	114	153	2 in 2	266	280	546	1 in 190
Tipperary, . . . . .	257,245	248,880	8,355	1,032	1,282	2,314	590	551	1,141	3 in 4	1,438	1,780	3,218	1 in 70
Tipperary, . . . . .	244,113	208,500	35,613	507	579	1,086	180	185	365	4 in 6	167	614	781	1 in 299
Wexford, . . . . .	120,258	121,488	1,230	475	448	923	160	283	443	3 in 1	739	943	1,682	1 in 87
Wexford, . . . . .	85,805	82,146	3,659	267	228	495	86	128	214	3 in 4	285	451	736	1 in 194
Wexford, . . . . .	135,011	143,332	8,326	461	600	1,061	222	210	432	5 in 5	683	830	1,513	1 in 95
Wicklow, . . . . .	84,517	78,067	6,450	329	380	709	648	51	703	5 in 3	1,150	470	1,620	1 in 58
Total, . . . . .	3,706,684	4,096,180	147,771	14,087	18,495	32,582	7,820	5,163	12,983	1 in 5	21,567	27,474	49,041	1 in 110

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.														
Provinces.	1,493,069	1,379,278	39,079	4,473	5,543	9,994	2,418	3,790	5,844	1 in 54	6,025	8,885	15,760	1 in 50
London, . . . . .	1,536,837	1,469,989	47,802	4,809	6,476	11,833	5,163	3,358	8,744	3 in 9	12,994	9,864	17,240	1 in 59
London, . . . . .	1,301,544	1,264,306	27,055	2,561	4,324	7,802	1,444	1,651	2,797	3 in 8	4,984	5,715	10,529	1 in 171
London, . . . . .	809,484	804,827	29,233	1,997	2,018	3,845	777	958	1,548	3 in 2	2,288	3,009	4,924	1 in 138
Total, 1871, . . . . .	3,645,925	3,544,123	104,166	9,316	12,839	21,633	8,400	8,801	14,090	1 in 54	16,307	23,658	43,503	1 in 60
London, . . . . .	1,536,837	1,469,989	47,802	4,809	6,476	11,833	5,163	3,358	8,744	3 in 9	12,994	9,864	17,240	1 in 59
London, . . . . .	1,301,544	1,264,306	27,055	2,561	4,324	7,802	1,444	1,651	2,797	3 in 8	4,984	5,715	10,529	1 in 171
London, . . . . .	809,484	804,827	29,233	1,997	2,018	3,845	777	958	1,548	3 in 2	2,288	3,009	4,924	1 in 138
Total, 1871, . . . . .	3,645,925	3,544,123	104,166	9,316	12,839	21,633	8,400	8,801	14,090	1 in 54	16,307	23,658	43,503	1 in 60
London, . . . . .	1,536,837	1,469,989	47,802	4,809	6,476	11,833	5,163	3,358	8,744	3 in 9	12,994	9,864	17,240	1 in 59
London, . . . . .	1,301,544	1,264,306	27,055	2,561	4,324	7,802	1,444	1,651	2,797	3 in 8	4,984	5,715	10,529	1 in 171
London, . . . . .	809,484	804,827	29,233	1,997	2,018	3,845	777	958	1,548	3 in 2	2,288	3,009	4,924	1 in 138
Total, 1871, . . . . .	3,645,925	3,544,123	104,166	9,316	12,839	21,633	8,400	8,801	14,090	1 in 54	16,307	23,658	43,503	1 in 60

## SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1961.	1971.	1981.	1991.	2001.
Leinster, . . . . .	1,400,000	1,378,476	1,307,979	1,247,773	1,183,071	1,120,799	1,060,799	1,000,799	940,799	880,799	820,799	760,799	700,799	640,799	580,799
Munster, . . . . .	1,736,027	1,698,386	1,650,386	1,602,386	1,554,386	1,506,386	1,458,386	1,410,386	1,362,386	1,314,386	1,266,386	1,218,386	1,170,386	1,122,386	1,074,386
Ulster, . . . . .	1,301,244	1,248,302	1,195,302	1,142,302	1,089,302	1,036,302	983,302	930,302	877,302	824,302	771,302	718,302	665,302	612,302	559,302
Connaught, . . . . .	208,484	199,027	190,027	181,027	172,027	163,027	154,027	145,027	136,027	127,027	118,027	109,027	100,027	91,027	82,027
Total, 1871, . . . . .	3,706,684	4,096,180	3,953,694	3,803,486	3,643,486	3,483,486	3,323,486	3,163,486	3,003,486	2,843,486	2,683,486	2,523,486	2,363,486	2,203,486	2,043,486
1861, . . . . .	3,706,684	4,096,180	3,953,694	3,803,486	3,643,486	3,483,486	3,323,486	3,163,486	3,003,486	2,843,486	2,683,486	2,523,486	2,363,486	2,203,486	2,043,486
1881, . . . . .	3,706,684	4,096,180	3,953,694	3,803,486	3,643,486	3,483,486	3,323,486	3,163,486	3,003,486	2,843,486	2,683,486	2,523,486	2,363,486	2,203,486	2,043,486

\* Excludes of 400 persons at sea on Census night.

previous to the latter year. The further decrease of 13,813 between the amount afforded in 1861 and 1871, is not due to any decrease in the number of the institutions (these being the same on each occasion) but to the decrease in the demand for In-door Relief in consequence of the extension of Out-door Relief, and to the improvements in the hygienic arrangements whereby more space has been provided for each inmate.

The Poor Law Commissioners, in their Twenty-fourth Annual Report (1871), exhibit by means of two most interesting diagrams, the fluctuations from week to week in the number of Workhouse inmates, and the number of persons in receipt of Out-door Relief, during each of the seven years ending the 18th February, 1871. From an examination of these, it will be seen that in the case of the former, the fluctuating line of 1870-71, has, throughout the entire year, fallen below, and in the case of the latter, entirely above the fluctuating lines of the six previous years. The average daily number that received relief in Workhouses during the year 1864-65, was 55,808, and in the year 1870-71, it was only 47,910, or 7,898 less. In the former year, the average daily

INCREASE IN WORKHOUSE INMATES.

INCREASE OF OUT-DOOR, AND DECREASE OF IN-DOOR RELIEF.

PATIENTS  
IN WORK-  
HOUSES.

Ratio of  
Sick to  
Inmates.

Proportion  
of the sexes.

Boundaries  
and Popula-  
tion of Poor  
Law Unions.

number in receipt of Out-door Relief was 8,748, whilst in the latter it was as much as 21,474.

Of the 49,001 inmates of Workhouses on the 2nd April, 1871, 16,203 were sick in hospital, their ratio to the inmates generally being as 1 to 3. In 1861 the proportion between these two classes was the same as on the present occasion; and, in 1851, it was only as 1 to 5.9. The ratio of males labouring under disease to the total number of inmates of that sex was, in 1851, as 1 to 5.2; in 1861, as 1 to 2.8; and, upon the present occasion, as 1 to 3.1. Among the female sex the ratio was, in 1851, as 1 to 6.5; in 1861, as 1 to 3.1; and, upon the present occasion, as 1 to 2.9. The localities in which the ratio of sick to inmates was highest were Dublin city and county, the average ratio being 1 in every 1.9; and those in which it was lowest were the counties of Wicklow, Antrim, and Londonderry, the average ratio being 1 in every 5.3. See also report on Table VIII., pages 112 to 115, for further notice on the condition of the sick.

The proportion between the sexes of the 49,001 inmates shows a decrease of the female sex compared with the returns of 1851 and 1861. In the former year there were 147.1 and in the latter 148.9 females to every 100 males, whereas, on the present occasion there are only 127.6 to 100 males. Among the 32,798 healthy inmates the proportion of the sexes is as 100 males to 126.1 females, but in 1851 and 1861, the proportion of the females was higher than this, there being in the former year 153.8 females, and in the latter 155.9 to 100 males. The proportion of males to females among the sick in 1851, was as 100 of the former sex to 118.9 of the latter; in 1861 it was as 100 to 136; and on the present occasion it is as 100 to 130.8.

Table II. shows the population within the boundary of the county, and also the population of the county when comprised only of those unions whose workhouses are situated within that line. In sixteen instances the former population was in excess of the latter, and in seventeen instances below it. These differences arise from the poor-law union and county boundaries not coinciding.

TABLE II.—Showing the POPULATION of the COUNTIES PROPER, CITIES and TOWNS;—the POPULATION of the COUNTIES comprised of groups of UNIONS either wholly or partially situated in them, and the DIFFERENCES in these POPULATIONS.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population within the Boundary of County, City, or Town.	Population of Unions having Workhouses situated in County, City, or Town.	Difference of Population.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population within the Boundary of County, City, or Town.	Population of Unions having Workhouses situated in County, City, or Town.	Difference of Population.
Antrim County, . . .	244,758	228,322	16,436	Limerick County and City, . . .	156,254	154,226	2,028
Armagh, . . .	178,389	214,819	36,430	Londonderry County, . . .	173,734	163,988	9,746
Belfast Town, . . .	174,028	308,254	134,226	Longford, . . .	64,651	51,851	12,800
Carlow County, . . .	55,669	42,310	13,359	Louth, . . .	74,259	67,580	6,679
Cavan, . . .	146,729	104,363	42,366	Mayo, . . .	245,787	243,687	2,100
Clare, . . .	145,304	155,178	9,874	Meath, . . .	159,685	135,482	24,203
Cork County and City, . . .	317,027	325,319	8,292	Monaghan, . . .	114,163	123,054	8,891
County of Kerry, . . .	218,266	200,242	18,024	Queen's County, . . .	74,371	84,419	10,048
Down, . . .	217,266	196,733	20,533	Sligo, . . .	144,746	134,135	10,611
Dublin County and City, . . .	470,362	406,340	64,022	Sligo, . . .	115,715	92,149	23,566
Fermanagh County, . . .	91,846	86,140	5,706	Tipperary, . . .	215,715	242,589	26,874
Galway County and Town, . . .	248,118	240,384	7,734	Tyrone, . . .	215,627	224,029	8,402
Kerry County, . . .	196,509	195,226	1,283	Waterford County and City, . . .	156,519	131,485	25,034
Kildare, . . .	69,414	50,301	19,113	Westmeath County, . . .	76,238	83,144	6,906
Kilkenny County and City, . . .	79,219	87,488	8,269	Wick, . . .	152,697	142,503	10,194
King's County, . . .	79,800	70,841	8,959	Wicklow, . . .	76,697	76,697	0
Leitrim, . . .	95,552	95,491	61				

Paupers in  
Fever  
Hospitals.

In consequence of the opening of Fever Hospitals in connexion with Workhouses, and the remarkable degree of immunity from Epidemic disease in Ireland since the close of the famine period, many of the county and other Fever Hospitals then opened have been closed. The distance however of some parts of Unions of large area from the Workhouses thereof, renders the removal of acute cases so difficult and dangerous, that, when it is possible, Guardians take advantage of the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 15, whereby they are empowered to support destitute poor persons in public Fever Hospitals, and we find that on the 2nd April, 1871, there were 14 patients supported by Poor Law Guardians in the Fever Hospitals specified in Table III. In 1861 there were 32 patients in Fever Hospitals whose maintenance was paid for by Poor Law Guardians; and, in 1851, when fever was epidemic, there were as many as 890. The 14 pauper patients shown in Table III. are included among the 16,203 persons returned as sick in Table I.

TABLE III.—Showing the NUMBER and LOCALITY of the different FEVER HOSPITALS which afforded POOR LAW ACCOMMODATION on the night of the 2nd April 1871.

No.	Lesions.	Name of Hospital.	Number of Pupae Immature on 2nd April, 1871.		
			M.	F.	T.
	Kilkenney County, . . . . .	Urringford Fever Hospital, . . . . .	2	3	5
	Wexford . . . . .	Emmicerthy, . . . . .	4	2	6
	.. .. .	Kilmanagh (Orkney), . . . . .	2	-	2
	.. .. .	Newtownbary, . . . . .	1	-	1
		Total, 1871, . . . . .	9	5	14
		Total, 1861, . . . . .	14	18	32
		Total, 1851, . . . . .	411	479	890

The following are seven counties and cities in which the ratio of paupers in Workhouses to the population is highest, contrasted with a similar number in which it is lowest. The average for the entire of Ireland is 1 in every 110. It will be seen on examination that the seven best circumstanced counties are in Ulster and Connaught where the proportion of paupers to the provincial population was 1 in every 171 and 151 respectively; whilst the worst circumstanced are in Munster and Leinster, the proportion in these provinces being 1 in every 82 and 87 respectively.

Ratio of  
Paupers to  
Population  
of  
Counties,  
Cities, and  
Towns.

Counties or Cities	Ratio of Fugitives to the Population	Counties or Cities	Ratio of Fugitives to the Population
Kilkenny City, . . . . .	1 in 62	Dunajal County, . . . . .	1 in 246
Limerick County, . . . . .	1 " 63	Cavan " . . . . .	1 " 218
Dublin City, . . . . .	1 " 64	Monaghan " . . . . .	1 " 215
Waterford County, . . . . .	1 " 67	Tyrone " . . . . .	1 " 200
Clare " . . . . .	1 " 73	Down " . . . . .	1 " 194
Tipperary " . . . . .	1 " 76	Mayo " . . . . .	1 " 186
Kilkenny " . . . . .	1 " 78	Sligo " . . . . .	1 " 166

In the worst circumstanced county in 1851 the proportion was 1 in 9, and in 1861 1 in 47. In the best circumstanced county in 1851 the proportion was 1 in 188, and in 1861, 1 in 301.

The following TABLE IV, gives, according to each Poor Law Union, the information summarized by counties in Table I.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Number of WORKHOUSE INMATES in each POOR LAW UNION in IRELAND on the Night of the 2nd of April, 1871, distinguishing the HEALTHY from the SICK; and giving the RATIO of PAUPERS to the POPULATION.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—Showing the Number of Workhouse Inmates in each Poor Law Union in Ireland, &amp;c.—cont.

Unions.	Population in 1861.	Population in 1871.	Workhouse inmates in 1871.	FACTS INMATES IN WORKHOUSE.									Ratio of Paupers to Population in 1871.	
				Males.			Females.			Ratio of Males to Females.	Total Inmates.	Total Paupers.		Total Males and Females.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Carrick-on-Shannon, ..	31,477	36,112	158	75	83	158	21	44	65	1 to 2.1	56	154	205	1 to 133
Carrick-on-Sloe, ..	30,294	35,151	122	122	120	242	66	78	144	1 to 2.1	146	186	232	1 to 54
Cashel, ..	35,987	39,185	918	184	370	554	66	62	128	1 to 2.1	214	302	516	1 to 74
Cashel, ..	31,780	32,777	744	55	45	100	31	30	61	1 to 2.1	66	70	136	1 to 212
Castletroy, ..	41,812	45,835	1,036	20	74	124	35	21	66	1 to 2.1	80	132	196	1 to 212
Castlesomer, ..	16,887	14,302	688	49	74	123	30	15	45	1 to 2.1	66	69	135	1 to 9
Castlesomer, ..	17,415	16,316	552	35	39	74	10	13	23	1 to 2.1	34	46	80	1 to 204
Castlesomer, ..	46,792	44,548	688	85	54	139	32	46	78	1 to 2.1	117	199	315	1 to 304
Castlesomer, ..	13,073	14,326	466	44	34	78	19	11	30	1 to 2.1	62	55	108	1 to 91
Cassara, ..	40,963	45,563	1,794	50	129	179	35	10	45	1 to 2.1	116	143	264	1 to 303
Cathbridge, ..	16,568	16,062	646	45	65	110	33	37	70	1 to 2.1	81	103	184	1 to 99
Cathbridge, ..	32,033	31,212	632	51	80	131	19	39	58	1 to 2.1	70	84	154	1 to 224
Cathbridge, ..	22,866	26,288	622	50	50	100	20	16	36	1 to 2.1	74	74	148	1 to 175
Cloghan, ..	26,349	25,247	686	66	115	181	36	37	73	1 to 2.1	115	119	234	1 to 81
Cloghan, ..	37,713	36,352	685	65	44	109	8	15	23	1 to 2.1	63	69	132	1 to 289
Closhally, ..	26,368	26,689	697	77	75	152	41	36	76	1 to 2.1	118	108	226	1 to 117
Closhally, ..	36,699	36,667	646	35	45	80	15	15	30	1 to 2.1	45	45	90	1 to 389
Closhally, ..	26,638	24,668	1,671	197	125	322	56	78	134	1 to 2.1	260	287	547	1 to 54
Closhally, ..	46,468	36,127	685	122	84	206	21	21	42	1 to 2.1	149	174	323	1 to 130
Closhally, ..	27,793	26,867	630	34	75	109	7	15	22	1 to 2.1	63	63	126	1 to 261
Closhally, ..	26,861	24,668	618	45	44	89	12	18	30	1 to 2.1	62	62	124	1 to 250
Cork, ..	142,572	144,468	3,131	322	711	1,033	350	600	950	1 to 2.1	1,377	2,302	3,679	1 to 65
Cork, ..	7,666	7,566	383	96	46	142	37	56	93	1 to 2.1	95	95	190	1 to 66
Cork, ..	25,172	17,060	789	66	78	144	47	59	106	1 to 2.1	111	117	228	1 to 75
Cork, ..	12,568	12,547	641	21	41	62	20	23	43	1 to 2.1	47	72	119	1 to 70
Craig, ..	26,389	26,545	1,894	36	45	81	37	56	93	1 to 2.1	67	91	158	1 to 121
Craig, ..	36,686	36,689	616	32	34	66	17	17	34	1 to 2.1	41	41	82	1 to 90
Craig, ..	31,796	31,796	631	56	23	79	3	17	20	1 to 2.1	33	43	76	1 to 258
Craig, ..	31,769	34,647	1,323	24	86	110	172	66	238	1 to 2.1	154	170	324	1 to 161
Craig, ..	36,421	34,727	613	187	873	1,060	66	68	134	1 to 2.1	169	232	401	1 to 62
Craig, ..	16,806	17,610	436	4	38	42	18	23	41	1 to 2.1	34	41	75	1 to 371
Craig, ..	154,752	154,091	3,113	580	581	1,161	458	693	1,151	1 to 2.1	1,454	1,454	2,908	1 to 65
Craig, ..	31,796	31,796	1,060	66	963	1,723	456	680	1,136	1 to 2.1	1,623	1,623	3,246	1 to 65
Craig, ..	46,546	46,546	719	66	122	188	37	33	70	1 to 2.1	138	161	299	1 to 137
Craig, ..	17,326	16,477	463	9	14	23	4	5	9	1 to 2.1	33	33	66	1 to 260
Craig, ..	21,810	42,832	945	66	133	199	22	31	53	1 to 2.1	66	120	186	1 to 69
Craig, ..	24,545	21,809	404	145	155	300	36	36	72	1 to 2.1	104	108	216	1 to 66
Craig, ..	17,406	17,406	631	32	45	77	30	50	80	1 to 2.1	32	76	108	1 to 126
Craig, ..	14,109	11,567	791	25	48	73	36	25	61	1 to 2.1	36	108	144	1 to 77
Craig, ..	36,364	36,366	524	67	73	140	34	36	70	1 to 2.1	86	112	198	1 to 160
Craig, ..	26,000	26,000	1,344	147	282	429	89	41	130	1 to 2.1	180	243	423	1 to 63
Craig, ..	46,496	36,326	1,034	84	163	247	33	36	69	1 to 2.1	104	191	313	1 to 123
Craig, ..	46,712	45,542	941	70	163	233	37	44	81	1 to 2.1	115	147	262	1 to 167
Craig, ..	26,626	26,626	697	61	113	174	44	71	115	1 to 2.1	102	164	266	1 to 111
Craig, ..	26,626	26,626	725	79	81	160	36	43	81	1 to 2.1	115	134	249	1 to 121
Craig, ..	36,321	45,643	1,069	130	354	484	36	51	87	1 to 2.1	164	235	400	1 to 130
Craig, ..	26,626	26,626	182	73	74	147	20	15	35	1 to 2.1	56	69	125	1 to 162
Craig, ..	26,626	37,026	263	32	34	66	15	25	40	1 to 2.1	36	51	87	1 to 217
Craig, ..	16,768	14,666	667	66	64	130	21	22	43	1 to 2.1	42	65	107	1 to 131
Craig, ..	24,632	32,266	552	64	65	129	54	62	116	1 to 2.1	119	141	260	1 to 100
Craig, ..	26,626	16,604	780	46	68	114	16	21	37	1 to 2.1	46	93	139	1 to 109
Craig, ..	26,626	26,626	354	14	15	29	6	16	22	1 to 2.1	36	31	67	1 to 303
Craig, ..	34,044	33,633	1,463	76	114	190	21	22	43	1 to 2.1	66	106	172	1 to 123
Craig, ..	27,322	37,794	662	67	64	131	9	18	27	1 to 2.1	74	74	148	1 to 141
Craig, ..	22,716	34,481	806	52	56	108	7	13	20	1 to 2.1	36	63	99	1 to 269
Craig, ..	24,460	27,796	1,711	166	176	342	54	66	120	1 to 2.1	160	264	424	1 to 77
Craig, ..	34,482	31,580	817	98	73	171	38	64	102	1 to 2.1	86	126	212	1 to 96
Craig, ..	15,737	16,347	690	42	50	92	20	26	46	1 to 2.1	66	77	143	1 to 123
Craig, ..	24,416	31,486	323	38	43	81	7	12	19	1 to 2.1	34	54	88	1 to 128
Craig, ..	35,499	31,362	1,414	139	168	307	64	123	217	1 to 2.1	286	290	576	1 to 63
Craig, ..	16,365	16,365	600	37	32	69	32	34	66	1 to 2.1	39	66	105	1 to 134
Craig, ..	11,600	9,811	614	17	17	34	18	26	44	1 to 2.1	32	55	87	1 to 94
Craig, ..	45,897	44,432	1,060	131	177	308	44	69	113	1 to 2.1	167	177	344	1 to 139
Craig, ..	15,434	15,434	637	32	45	77	6	8	14	1 to 2.1	34	76	110	1 to 84
Craig, ..	26,626	34,900	1,062	268	268	536	7	11	18	1 to 2.1	265	327	592	1 to 118
Craig, ..	41,156	35,871	1,611	60	67	127	76	132	208	1 to 2.1	117	186	303	1 to 136
Craig, ..	27,620	34,909	624	34	45	79	32	39	71	1 to 2.1	66	72	138	1 to 173
Craig, ..	26,626	34,001	719	144	60	204	30	37	67	1 to 2.1	132	132	264	1 to 123
Craig, ..	16,400	17,113	683	31	46	77	30	46	76	1 to 2.1	35	72	107	1 to 339
Craig, ..	26,114	26,114	3,336	190	570	760	379	366	745	1 to 2.1	609	584	1,193	1 to 49
Craig, ..	66,808	55,716	1,060	134	134	268	54	32	86	1 to 2.1	128	136	264	1 to 303
Craig, ..	36,843	16,929	270	37	99	136	15	6	21	1 to 2.1	76	90	166	1 to 106
Craig, ..	22,712	34,137	795	35	65	100	10	26	36	1 to 2.1	41	94	135	1 to 346
Craig, ..	26,626	24,224	614	60	45	105	37	64	101	1 to 2.1	73	66	139	1 to 112
Craig, ..	26,792	26,792	614	122	169	291	25	49	74	1 to 2.1	117	135	252	1 to 148

\* Included with Meath county in Tables I and V.

† The return from Kildare Union was forwarded in a very imperfect state, and having been sent back for correction, the matter stated that it was unable to complete it, as the workhouse books were not found to meet the return. The proportion of the sick to census in this union is stated.





**POOR IN WORKHOUSES.**

In the following list are contrasted nine poor law unions having the highest proportion of paupers, with a similar number having the smallest. It will be seen on examination that all the former are situated in Munster, and all the latter in Ulster and Connaught.

**Ratio of Pauperism to Population of Unions.**

Unions.	Highest.	Ratio of Paupers to the Population.	Unions.	Lowest.	Ratio of Paupers to the Population.
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	1 in 32	Dundragh, . . . . .	1 in 439		
Cloacoe, . . . . .	1 in 44	Swinsford, . . . . .	1 in 364		
Limerick, . . . . .	1 in 49	Danagel, . . . . .	1 in 358		
Clash, . . . . .	1 in 54	Benbridge, . . . . .	1 in 332		
Millstreet, . . . . .	1 in 54	Gleeta, . . . . .	1 in 321		
Tulla, . . . . .	1 in 55	Magherafelt, . . . . .	1 in 307		
Dungarvan, . . . . .	1 in 58	Gortin, . . . . .	1 in 303		
Corrin, . . . . .	1 in 59	Millford, . . . . .	1 in 304		
Kilmallock, . . . . .	1 in 59	Tabernamary, . . . . .	1 in 294		

In the worst circumstanced union in 1851 the proportion of the paupers to the population was 1 in 7, and in 1861, 1 in 36. In the former year the proportion in the best circumstanced union was 1 in every 200, and in the latter, 1 in every 439.

**Ratio of Sick to Inmates in Workhouses.**

As before stated the proportion of the sick to the total number of inmates was 1 in every 3. In the following list are given the eleven unions in which the proportions were highest, and the eleven in which they were lowest at the date of the present Census. Of those in which the proportions were lowest, seven were in Ulster, three in Leinster, and the remaining one in Munster; and of the eleven in which the proportions were highest, six were in Munster, three in Leinster, and two in Connaught. In the province of Leinster the proportion of sick to the inmates is highest, being 1 in every 2.7, and in Ulster it is lowest being 1 in every 3.8.

Unions.	Highest.	Ratio of Sick to Inmates.	Unions.	Lowest.	Ratio of Sick to Inmates.
Killybegs, . . . . .	1 in 1.5	Athlone, . . . . .	1 in 11.9		
Dublin, North, . . . . .	1 in 1.6	Newry, . . . . .	1 in 11.2		
Kilrush, . . . . .	1 in 1.7	Bethesda, . . . . .	1 in 9.8		
Rathdown, . . . . .	1 in 1.7	Ballymena, . . . . .	1 in 8.5		
Cahersiveen, . . . . .	1 in 1.8	Cockstown, . . . . .	1 in 8.4		
Dingle, . . . . .	1 in 1.8	Limerick, . . . . .	1 in 7.6		
Down, West, . . . . .	1 in 1.8	Rathfriland, . . . . .	1 in 7.4		
Bandon, . . . . .	1 in 1.9	Coleraine, . . . . .	1 in 6.8		
Bantry, . . . . .	1 in 1.9	Antrim, . . . . .	1 in 6.6		
Oldcastle, . . . . .	1 in 1.9	Lisburn, . . . . .	1 in 6.4		
Kilbarron, . . . . .	1 in 1.9	Tain, . . . . .	1 in 6.4		

**Religious Professions.**

TABLE V., on page 103, shows the Religious Professions of the 49,001 inmates of Workhouses. Of that number as many as 43,396 belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion; 4,475 were Protestant Episcopalians; 2,076 were Presbyterians; 25 Methodists; and 29 belonged to other persuasions. Dividing the inmates of workhouses into two classes, those belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion, and those to all others, the former bear the proportion to the latter of 100 to 15.5. In 1861 the proportion between these classes was as 100 to 15.

**Education.**

TABLE VI., on page 104, shows by ages and sexes the state of Education and of Marriage among the inmates of Workhouses. Regarding the education state we learn from this Table that of the 49,001 inmates 15,936, or 31 per cent., could read and write; 8,431, or 17 per cent., could read only; and that the remaining 23,534, or 52 per cent., could neither read nor write. According to the present returns therefore 48 per cent. of the inmates were educated, and 52 per cent. were uneducated. In 1861 the former class afforded 44 per cent., and the latter 56 per cent. of the total number of inmates. Of the 44 per cent. that formed the educated portion of the inmates in the last-mentioned year, 25 per cent. could read and write, and 19 per cent. read only. These returns afford a satisfactory proof of the spread of education even among the poorest portion of the population.

**Marriage.**

The returns regarding the marriage condition show that of the total number of inmates 15,435, or 31 per cent., were married or widowed; and that 33,566, or 69 per cent., were unmarried. In 1861 only 28 per cent. of the inmates were married or widowed, and 72 per cent. unmarried.

**Occupations.**

TABLE VII., on pages 106 to 111, shows by ages and sexes the occupations that 35,400 of the inmates of Workhouses pursued either previous to admission or during their stay in these institutions. In this Table the same classification of occupations has been adopted as was published in the Report of 1861 with some trivial alterations and additions. In 13,601 instances the occupations were unspecified.

*Ministering to Food.*—There were 8,804 persons returned whose occupations belonged to this class; the sexes being 7,339 males and 1,472 females. In 1861 there were 2,560



PROFES-  
SION  
OR WORK-  
HOUSES.

TABLE VI.—Showing by AGES and SEXES the STATE OF EDUCATION and of MARRIAGE among the INMATES of WORKHOUSES

AGES.	EDUCATION						MARRIAGE				GENERAL TOTAL		
	Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Married as Married.		Unmarried.		M	F	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Under 5 years.	39	11	77	97	3,855	3,468	.	.	2,648	3,574	3,549	3,574	5,885
5 and under 10.	1,955	1,019	585	737	1,818	848	.	.	3,542	2,647	2,941	2,647	6,588
10 " 15.	2,983	1,875	334	373	365	333	.	.	2,717	2,190	2,717	2,190	4,907
15 " 20.	475	294	180	184	337	317	3	6	538	399	538	399	1,275
20 " 25.	413	338	83	289	338	318	36	194	611	1,694	611	1,694	3,225
25 " 30.	574	448	109	489	308	3,063	56	249	692	1,919	733	1,919	3,652
30 " 35.	408	435	118	343	344	1,807	246	685	625	1,329	771	1,329	3,100
35 " 40.	237	323	70	232	258	768	244	451	428	769	373	769	2,506
40 " 45.	297	379	102	268	354	1,633	263	650	471	1,354	523	1,354	3,448
45 " 50.	335	372	79	164	335	441	268	368	368	632	771	632	1,299
50 " 55.	357	299	135	89	353	823	446	391	419	734	662	734	1,456
55 " 60.	260	331	89	147	349	899	491	385	358	264	690	677	1,397
60 " 65.	668	371	311	431	713	1,435	1,049	1,276	696	847	1,689	2,325	3,315
65 " 70.	456	175	175	236	439	807	794	647	344	319	1,135	696	2,144
70 " 75.	736	544	383	333	617	1,435	1,435	1,479	479	558	1,763	1,620	3,443
75 " 80.	308	75	169	144	267	413	794	441	714	337	974	658	1,549
80 " 85.	353	81	179	129	484	769	782	744	321	568	804	1,089	1,923
85 " 90.	78	27	34	28	164	314	235	127	21	43	268	189	465
90 and upwards.	36	10	34	28	134	182	134	124	34	62	162	225	379
Ages unspecified.	58	5	5	5	11	25	53	29	6	10	58	37	75
Total Males & Females.	6,368	6,467	3,361	3,239	3,757	15,777	6,892	8,629	16,718	39,351	21,897	37,474	48,899
General Total, 1871.	13,836		6,621		35,534		15,455		34,565		48,466		
" 1861.	12,148		5,638		25,806		14,035		33,070		46,818		

**Occupations.** *Ministering to Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery.*—The numbers returned in 1861 and upon the present occasion as belonging to this class are very similar, that in the former year being 10,843—1,333 males and 9,510 females; and in the latter 10,804 persons—1,544 males and 9,260 females. The vast majority of this class according to the returns of both years were domestic servants. In 1871 there were 9,684 of such—501 males and as many as 9,183 females. The next most numerous occupations of this class were carpenters, 201; blacksmiths, 144; masons, 109; nailers, 84; painters, 66; sawyers, 60; &c.

*Ministering to Conveyance and Travelling.*—The number returned as belonging to this class on the present occasion is 386, which exceeds by 131 the total of the similar class in 1861. Sailors and boatmen number 197; coach and car men, 80; ostlers, jockeys, &c., 38; saddlers and harnessmakers, 23; and coach and car makers, 12.

*Ministering to Banking and Agency.*—Belonging to this class there are 12 returned on the present occasion compared with only 3 in 1861. They are agents (unspecified) and commercial travellers, 4 each; pawnbrokers, 3; and 1 auctioneer.

*Ministering to Literature and Education.*—In 1861 there were 246 persons returned in this class, 108 of whom were teachers, and 96 clerks. On the present occasion there are only 153 returned in this class, but the difference arises from clerks being now included as such among the "unclassified occupations."

*Ministering to Religion, Charity, and Health.*—There were 6 inmates whose occupations ministered to religion; 1 to charity; and 66 to health. Of the latter number as many as 56 were midwives and nurses.

*Ministering to Justice and Government.*—Among the 377 inmates whose former occupations were of this class there are 186 pensioners, 144 soldiers, and 32 policemen.

*Ministering to Amusement.*—Under this head there are 35 persons returned, the greatest number of whom were musicians.

*Ministering to Science and Art.*—Under this head there are 3 persons registered—an optician, a miniature painter, and a photographer.

*Unclassified.*—There are 35,411 persons registered under this head, being 7,245 less than in 1861. Besides the 13,601 inmates who had no specified occupation this number comprises 10,022 who were attending school, 680 dealers, 405 mendicants, 253 prostitutes, 163 clerks, and 194 shopkeepers unspecified, &c.

The Sick in  
Workhouse  
Hospitals.

TABLE VIII., on pages 112 to 115, exhibits the diseases under which the pauper patients in Workhouse Hospitals on the 2nd April, 1871, laboured. The returns from which this Table is compiled were taken from records made by the medical officers, and therefore the same amount of dependence may be placed therein as in the Table of the sick in other Hospitals. It differs from this latter, however, in that it represents more fully and faithfully the ordinary maladies of the poorer classes, they being admitted without patronage, and not chosen on account of the intensity or peculiar interest of their cases for clinical instruction. The Table now presented is similar (save in a few nosological details) to those given in the reports for 1851 and 1861. In Table I. it was shown that of the 49,601 pauper inmates of Work-

houses 16,203 or 1 in every 3 were sick in Workhouse Hospitals. Referring to the Tables of 1861 we find that the sick formed a similar proportion of the inmates; whilst according to those of 1851 they formed but 1 in every 3·94, the famine that preceded that period having driven numbers of healthy persons to seek food and shelter in Workhouses.

Before analysing this table it is necessary to remark that many of the inmates returned in Workhouse Hospitals were not suffering from complaints that would incapacitate them from following their ordinary industrial pursuits, and were not of necessity admitted to Hospital on account of such diseases as itch, lepra, scald-head, chilblains, and other skin diseases; but being inmates of the Workhouses they were admitted to the Hospitals to undergo medical treatment. Adding the 3,069, whose maladies were "infirmary, debility, and old age," and 156 females in the puerperal state, to the 542 who were in hospital with the aforementioned diseases, there is a total of 3,767 persons whose infirmities were not such as to require absolutely indoor medical relief. Deducting these from the 16,203 sick persons given in the table, it would reduce the proportion of the sick to the total inmates, from 1 in every 3 to 1 in every 3·93.

*Zymotic, or Epidemic, Endemic and Contagious Diseases.*—The number of patients in Workhouse Hospitals suffering from diseases of this class, on the night of the 2nd April, 1871, amounted to 1,958, or 12·1 per cent. of the total sick in these institutions. Of that number 704 were suffering from fever, 539 from ophthalmia, 244 from diarrhoea, 120 from syphilis, &c. On referring to the analogous tables of 1861 and 1851 it will be found that those labouring under this class of diseases in the former year comprised 20·2 per cent., and in the latter as much as 52·2 per cent. of the sick. It must be remembered however that in the last mentioned year the country was suffering from the epidemics that almost invariably succeed a famine. It is not therefore much to be wondered at that of the 42,474 cases then in workhouse hospitals, there were 7,888 cases of fever, 5,782 of dysentery, 2,496 of diarrhoea, and 3,465 of ophthalmia.

*Diseases of the Brain, Nervous System, and Organs of Sense.*—The proportion of the sick returned as suffering from diseases of this class shows an increase on the returns of 1861 and 1851. According to the returns of those years they formed but 10·2 and 3 per cent. respectively of the sick in Workhouse Hospitals, whereas on the present occasion they amounted to as much as 16·3 per cent. The increase of the insane and idiotic under treatment in Workhouse Hospitals, from 558 in 1851, and 528 in 1861, to 1,289 in 1871, accounts for the higher per-centage of this class of the sick, but is only in proportion to the increase in the number of them in Workhouses in general, to which attention was directed in the special report on that class in the previous part of this volume. Even if the number of those suffering from diseases of the brain and nervous system other than insanity and idiocy be compared, it will still be found that the present returns of such diseases afford a higher per-centage than those of the preceding years. In 1851 the number suffering from diseases of the brain and nervous system, exclusive of cases of idiocy and insanity, formed only 1·7 per cent. of the sick; in 1861, 7 per cent.; and upon the present occasion 8·4 per cent. The particular diseases that the increase has occurred in were paralysis and epilepsy—the numbers suffering from the former being 597, and from the latter, 378.

*Diseases of the Circulating Organs.*—The number returned upon the present occasion as suffering from this class of diseases formed but 1 per cent. of the sick. Small as this proportion is, it is higher than it was in either 1861 or 1851, comprising in the former year 9 per cent., and in the latter 3 per cent. of the total sick. Of the 162 cases returned on the present occasion 143 were suffering from heart disease.

*Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Patients suffering from diseases of this class numbered 2,367, forming 14·6 per cent. of the sick. The most numerous item is bronchitis, under which as many as 1,106, or nearly half the total, were labouring. In 1861 there were 13·9 per cent., and in 1851, 7·8 per cent. of the sick in workhouse hospitals suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs; and on those, as on the present occasion, bronchitis was the most prevalent complaint. Next to bronchitis the most numerous items were "chest affection" unspecified, 392; consumption, 377; asthma, 232; inflammation of the lungs, 29, &c.

*Diseases of the Digestive Organs.*—In 1851 the number of patients suffering from this class of diseases formed 3·8 per cent., and, in 1861, 6·3 per cent.; but on the present occasion only 4·5 per cent. of the sick. The principal diseases included under this head are, in order of frequency, dyspepsia, 236; dropsy, 154; stomach disease, 107; marasmus, 58; liver complaint, 55; hernia, 42, &c.

*Diseases of the Urinary Organs.*—The number suffering from diseases of this class on the present occasion formed 5 per cent., those in 1861, 6 per cent., and those in 1851, 14 per cent. of the sick in workhouse hospitals.

PATIENTS  
IN WORK-  
HOUSES.  
—  
The Sick in  
Workhouse  
Hospitals.

Epidemic  
Diseases.

Diseases of  
Brain and  
Nervous  
System.

Diseases of  
Circulating  
Organs.

Diseases of  
Respiratory  
Organs.

Diseases of  
Digestive  
Organs.

Urinary  
Diseases.



## VITAL STATISTICS—REPORT ON THE STATUS OF DISEASE

107

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF WORKHOUSES

[illegible]

















WORKHOUSE HOSPITALS OF IRELAND, on the Night of the 2nd of April, 1871—continued.

PATIENTS  
IN WORK-  
HOUSE  
DISEASES.

40 and under 50		50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 80		80 and upwards		Unspecified		Total	Total	Total	DISEASES.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	SPECIAL DISEASES—cont. Of the Urinary Organs.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	20	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	60	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	136	136	Of the Genesive Organs.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	32	32	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	32	32	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	373	373	373	Of the Locomotive Organs.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	45	45	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	31	31	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	30	30	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	373	373	373	Of the Respiratory System.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	120	120	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109	109	109	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	673	673	673	DISEASES OF VARIOUS KIND.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	261	261	261	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,076	1,076	1,076	ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	65	65	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	196	196	196	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,076	1,076	1,076	DISEASES UNCLASSIFIED
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,076	1,076	1,076	Total Males and Females.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	GENERAL TOTAL, 1871.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1871.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1872.

**Parturient in Workhouses.**

**Diseases of Generative Organs. Locomotive Organs.**

**Tegumentary System.**

**Diseases of Uncertain Seat.**

**Accidental Causes.**

*Diseases of the Generative Organs.*—The 224 cases thus classified included only 17 males. As many as 156 of the 207 females were in the parturient state, and the remaining were suffering from various diseases of the generative organs. The cases included in this class on the present occasion form 1·4 per cent. of the sick; in 1861 they formed 1·6 per cent.; and, in 1851, only ·6 per cent.

*Diseases of the Locomotive Organs.*—Of the 1,152 cases of this class as many as 695 were suffering from rheumatism, the age period of the greatest number of those affected being "60 and under 70" years. The principal remaining diseases were in order of frequency, fractures, 171; diseases of bones and joints (not particularised), 82; hip disease, 70; spine disease, 61, &c. This class of diseases formed 3·5 per cent. of the sick in 1851, and 8·5 in 1861; but only 7·1 per cent. according to the present returns.

*Diseases of the Tegumentary System.*—The present returns of diseases of this class show a decided decrease compared with those of 1851 and 1861. In the former year the number suffering therefrom formed 14·2 per cent. of the paupers in Workhouse Hospitals; and in the latter 10·9 per cent.; whilst according to the present returns they comprised only 6·7 per cent. Ulceration, itch, psoriasis, and other skin diseases form the principal items in this class.

*Diseases of Uncertain Seat.*—Under this heading are included 3,869 cases, or 23·9 per cent. of the total sick in Workhouse Hospitals. In 1861, 23·7 per cent., and, in 1851, 13·1 per cent. of the sick in Workhouse Hospitals were included under the same heading. Next to "infirmity, debility, and old age," under which head are included 3,069 patients, the commonest diseases have been scrofula, from which there were 553 sufferers; abscess, 109; and cancer, 95.

*Accidental Causes.*—The returns of the cases under this head amounted to 244 or 1·5 per cent. of the total patients in Workhouse Hospitals. Next to 170 cases in which the precise nature of the accident was "unspecified," the 53 cases of burns and scalds were the most numerous class.

Of the remaining 1,677 patients under treatment in Hospital the diseases or accidents were not specified.

In order to calculate the total number of inmates of Workhouses suffering from permanent or temporary diseases, on the 2nd April, 1871, it is necessary to add to the 16,293 patients in hospital, the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Lunatics, Idiots and Epileptics, and the Lame and Deceitful, but not in Hospital, who amount to 3,575, and which will make a total of temporarily and permanently diseased in Workhouses and Workhouse Hospitals of 19,778, or 1 in every 2·48 of the inmates. In 1861 and 1851 the ratios of the diseased in Workhouses to the Inmates, calculated in a similar manner were 1 in every 2·46 and 5·37 respectively.

**The Sick in Hospitals.**

**REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE SICK IN PUBLIC AND MILITARY HOSPITALS FOR THE TEMPORARY RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF ACCIDENTS OR DISEASES.**

The histories of the various Public Hospitals in existence at the taking of the Census of 1851 were given at great length in the "Status of Disease" for that period; and in a similar Report for the succeeding Census the particulars regarding Institutions of this class opened or closed in the interval have been given. We now give an account of the Hospitals opened or closed between the 7th of April, 1861, and the 2nd of April, 1871, noting any changes that have been made in pre-existing ones during that period, and compare the returns of the present with those of the two previous decades. In Table I., on pages 118 to 121, will be found the particulars of the various Civil and Military Hospitals in operation in Ireland on the 2nd of April, 1871, the former numbering 103, and the latter 45. For comparison they have been grouped in the following Report into Infirmarys, General, Fever, Lying-in, Ophthalmic, Lock, and Military Hospitals—see Summary at page 121.

**The Sick in Infirmarys.**

In 1851 there were 36 INFIRMARIES, which had been reduced to 35 in 1861. Between the latter year and 1871 the number further decreased to 33—that for the county of Wicklow, at Balinglass, having been closed, and the Clonmel Infirmary having become attached to the Workhouse in that locality. In 1851 there were 1,748 patients in the Infirmarys then in existence in Ireland, and although these Institutions numbered only one less in 1861, and three less in 1871, still the number of patients were less in 1861 by 212, and in 1871 by 541, than the number in them in that year. In 1871 there were 1,207 persons—741 males and 466 females—in them. The amount of accommodation in 1871 was 2,137; and during the previous ten years 184,885 patients had been admitted.

**General Hospitals.**

GENERAL HOSPITALS, which numbered 15 in 1851, and 19 in 1861, have increased to 21 between the latter year and 1871. The Institutions of this class opened during



the interval were the Mater Misericordie Hospital, in Dublin City—the Convalescent Home, at Tipperstown; and the Convalescent Home of St. Vincent's Hospital, at Stillorgan—both in the county of Dublin. The Whitworth Hospital, at Drumcondra, in the county of Dublin, which was classified as a Fever Hospital in 1861 and 1861, is now included in this class, whilst the Constabulary Convalescent Hospital, Phoenix Park, and the Naval Hospital at Haulbowline, in the county of Cork, classified as General Hospitals in 1861, have been transferred to the list of Military and Naval Hospitals. The number of patients in General Hospitals has increased from 787 in 1851, and 939 in 1861, to 1,092—655 males and 437 females—in 1871. This class of Hospitals are now capable of accommodating 1,549 patients; and during the last decade admitted 147,404.

THE SICK IN  
HOSPITALS.  
General  
Hospitals.

In 1851 there were 61 FEVER HOSPITALS in operation (exclusive of 15 open under the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 16\*); of that number there were only 39 in existence in 1861. During the decade ending in 1871 only one Fever Hospital was opened, viz., that at Portlaw, in the county of Waterford; and although in the interval some were closed and others attached to Workhouses, still others temporarily closed on the 7th April, 1861, were re-opened, and thus the number in operation on the 2nd of April, 1871, was 35, or only 4 less than in 1861. The Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, classified as a Fever Hospital in 1861, is, as already stated, now included among the General Hospitals. Eleven of the Fever Hospitals in existence in 1871 were empty, and two were occupied by pauper patients who were enumerated along with the sick in Workhouse Hospitals. The Fever Hospitals returned in 1851 and 1861 were capable of accommodating 3,750 and 2,234 patients respectively, whilst those returned in 1871 had only room for 2,032. There were 1,117 patients in this class of Institutions at the time of taking the Census in 1851, 356 in 1861, and 963—123 males and 139 females—in 1871. During the ten years 1861-71 there were 61,214 patients admitted to these Hospitals, whilst the admissions during the decade 1841-51 numbered as many as 253,886.

Fever  
Hospitals.

There were 11 LYING-IN HOSPITALS returned in 1851 capable of accommodating 299, and containing 77 patients. Between that year and 1861 the number of Hospitals had decreased to 9, the accommodation to 227, and the number of patients to 54. Between the latter year and 1871 the Lying-in Hospitals at Kingstown and Wexford were closed, and St. Anne's Lying-in Hospital at Killymore opened. The eight Hospitals of this class now in existence have accommodation for 213 patients, and on the 2nd of April, 1871, there were a greater number in them (82) than on either of the previous enumerations. The admissions to Lying-in Hospitals during the decade 1841-51 amounted to 39,822, during the decade 1851-61 to 29,970, and during the decade 1861-71 to 29,170.

Lying-in  
Hospitals.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS. Until the year 1868 the only institution of this class in Ireland was St. Mark's, in Dublin City, which in 1851 was capable of accommodating but 20 patients, and sheltered 9 on the night of the 30th of March in that year. During the decade 1851-61 the beds in this Institution were increased to 30 in number, and on the 7th of April, 1861, there were 20 patients availing themselves of the benefits conferred by it. Between the latter year and 1871 similar Institutions had been opened in Belfast and Cork (both of which were opened in 1868), and the accommodation of St. Mark's increased to 36 beds. The combined accommodation of the three now amounts to 78, and on the 2nd of April, 1871, there were 34 patients in them. St. Mark's Hospital admitted 709 patients between 1844 and 1851, 1,448 between 1851 and 1861, and 2,326 between the latter year and the 2nd of April, 1871; along with which the two others from the dates of their opening admitted 469, making a total of 2,865 admissions for the decade.

Ophthalmic  
Hospitals.

THE WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL, in Dublin City, opened in 1755, was the only one of the class in Ireland until the year 1869, when similar Institutions were opened, one in the town of Kildare, approximate to the Curragh Camp, and another in Cork City. On the 30th of March, 1851, the Westmoreland Lock Hospital accommodated 101 patients, being the maximum number it was then capable of containing; and on the 7th of April, 1861, only 88, although its accommodation had been increased to 150 beds. At the taking of the present Census the three Institutions of this class had accommodation for 234 and contained 121 patients. The admissions to the Westmoreland Lock Hospital for the decade 1841-51 were 8,239; for the decade 1851-61 they were 7,928; and for that ending in 1871 they were 7,985, which, along with those to the Lock Hospitals at Kildare and Cork, from the year 1869, makes a total of 8,552 admissions to this class of Hospitals for the decade 1851-71.

Lock  
Hospitals.

\* An Act for the further Amendment of an Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland [24th August, 1843].

TABLE L.—Showing by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the LOCALITY, NAME, DATE OF ERECTION, AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, and NUMBER OF PATIENTS in each of the INFIRMARIES, FEVER, GENERAL, SPECIAL, and MILITARY HOSPITALS, for the temporary reception of the SICK in IRELAND, on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, with the proportion the Accommodation bears to the Population not otherwise provided with Indoor Medical Relief.

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Name, Definition, and Locality of Hospital.	Date of Erection or Opening.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number in Institutions on 2nd April, 1871.			Number Admitted from 7th April, 1871, to 2nd April, 1872.	Proportion of Accommodation to 7,000 of the Population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
<b>LONDON.</b>										
County Infirmary, . . . . .	Oldlaw Town, . . . . .	1767	36	15	51	27	8	35	2,558	
Fever Hospital, . . . . .	Tullow, . . . . .	1820	10	14	24	1	1	2	840	
Do., . . . . .	Oldlaw Town, . . . . .	1839	10	27	37	2	3	5	921.6	
Do., . . . . .	Downpatrick, . . . . .	1829	17	17	34	1	2	3	950	
Military Hospital, . . . . .	Oldlaw, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			73	70	143	31	13	44	6,731	257
Douglas Town, . . . . .	Douglas Infirmary, . . . . .	1811	30	16	46	6	—	6	732	434
Dublin City, . . . . .	Royal Hospital Infirmary, . . . . .	1684	33	—	33	35	—	35	527	
	Charitable Infirmary, . . . . .	1736	90	36	126	30	30	60	5,494	
	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	1734	180	50	230	116	30	146	24,071	
	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	1734	64	25	89	21	11	32	7,046	
	Dublin City and County Hospital, . . . . .	1745	—	325	325	118	49	167	14,063	
	Westminster Lock Hospital, . . . . .	1758	—	150	150	4	74	78	7,545	
	Marine Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, . . . . .	1756	70	50	120	56	37	93	11,684	
	Hardwicke Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1808	80	80	160	31	35	66	11,436	
	Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, . . . . .	1804	—	—	—	(a) 26	26	52	5,922	
	Richmond Surgical Hospital, . . . . .	1811	79	48	127	60	37	97	11,601	
	St. Patrick's Hospital, . . . . .	1814	40	38	78	30	15	45	6,646	
	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	1817	41	41	82	30	32	62	10,116	
	County Limerick Hospital, . . . . .	1826	46	43	89	7	7	14	4,093	
	City of Dublin Hospital, . . . . .	1829	48	30	78	26	22	48	6,826	
	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	1836	47	53	100	43	58	101	12,622	
	St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, . . . . .	1839	—	—	—	15	19	34	2,390	
	Museum de Saint, . . . . .	1844	—	—	—	11	9	20	1,625	
	The Adelaide Hospital, . . . . .	1850	56	56	112	45	52	97	9,085	
	The West End Hospital, . . . . .	1851	96	96	192	52	37	89	9,182	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	(a) St. Vincent's and Children, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	10	15	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			689	650	1,339	470	479	949	121,760	
Dublin Co., . . . . .	Whitehall Hospital, . . . . .	1818	58	46	104	7	7	14	1,180	
	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	1836	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	
	Leaving Hospital, . . . . .	1840	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	
	Consolidated General Hospital, . . . . .	1863	—	—	—	35	—	35	—	
	Consolidated House of St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	1866	9	21	30	9	19	28	1,180	
	Consolidated House Hospital, . . . . .	1868	23	32	55	36	33	69	1,189	
	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			90	81	171	52	37	89	4,050	
<b>Total, County and City, . . . . .</b>			839	640	1,479	522	516	1,038	125,810	266
Kildare Co., . . . . .	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1808	20	20	40	35	19	54	6,671	
	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1843	20	25	45	—	—	—	920	
	Lock Hospital, . . . . .	1869	—	30	30	1	20	21	263	
	How Park Military Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			55	55	110	35	19	54	7,591	848
Kilkenny City, . . . . .	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1870	48	55	103	16	19	35	9,076	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			48	55	103	16	19	35	9,076	
Kilkenny Co., . . . . .	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1808	15	8	23	2	1	3	722	
	Do., . . . . .	1847	15	17	32	2	2	4	562	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			30	25	55	4	3	7	1,284	
<b>Total, County and City, . . . . .</b>			80	80	160	20	22	42	9,360	1,696
King's Co., . . . . .	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1768	30	38	68	16	10	26	3,380	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			30	38	68	16	10	26	3,380	1,696

(a) On 4th September 1866 was the incorporation of Cook-street Fever Hospital.

(b) The present of Kilkenny, after its 1870 separation, 1871, to the City of Dublin Hospital, could not be obtained.

(c) The Leaving Hospital at Kilkenny was closed in 1870. Its 1870 admission the statistics from 1866 to 1870 to have been about 100.



TABLE I.—PATIENTS IN INFIRMARIES, FEVER, GENERAL, SPECIAL, AND MILITARY HOSPITALS—continued.

TOWN, VILLAGE, OR TOWNSHIP.	Name, Location, and Locality of Hospital.	Date of Opening.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number in Bed-chambers on 1st April, 1871.			Number admitted from 1st April, 1870, to 1st April, 1871.	Proportion of Accommodation to Population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
MOUNTMANNING, CO. TIPPERARY.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1704	68	92	160	21	13	34	5,060	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .					13		13		
	Do, . . . . .					28		28		
	Do, . . . . .					2		2		
	Do, . . . . .					2		2		
	Total, . . . . .		68	92	160	44	13	57	5,060	1,000
WATERFORD CITY.	Waterford General Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1811	80	50	130	26	17	43	8,128	
	Do, . . . . .	1838				5	5	10	1,313	
	Total, . . . . .		80	50	130	31	22	53	9,441	
WATERFORD CO.	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1885	6	6	12	1	2	3	140	
	Total, City and County, . . . . .		86	56	142	32	24	56	9,581	1,613
	Total of Province, . . . . .		278	398	676	320	359	679	63,940	728
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1707	92	17	109	22	14	36	5,171	
	Belmont Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1704				3		3	1,280	
	Do, . . . . .	1817	72	68	140	62	41	103	14,912	
	Do, . . . . .	1818	14	15	29	1	3	4	172	
	Total, . . . . .		90	95	185	85	58	143	16,312	
	Total, County Dublin and Belmullet Town, . . . . .		318	113	431	312	71	383	92,164	1,763
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1706	30	36	66	22	31	53	10,344	
	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1825	30	26	56				353	
	Do, . . . . .	1844							48	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .	1847	20	20	40				92	
	Total, . . . . .		80	76	156	22	31	53	11,816	1,193
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1707	48	20	68	15	7	22	6,408	
	Military Hospital, . . . . .					4		4		
	Total, . . . . .		48	20	68	19	7	26	6,433	2,204
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1713	68	70	138	35	8	43	6,534	
	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1802	12	12	24				383	
	Do, . . . . .	1842	28	28	56				380	
	Do, . . . . .	1843				1	1	2		
	Total, . . . . .		90	72	162	36	9	45	7,300	1,140
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1707	30	55	85	25	50	75	4,230	
	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1804	50	50	100	2	1	3	600	
	Do, . . . . .	1838	17	12	29	2	2	4	3,200	
	Spasmodic Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1841	11	16	27	2	1	3	734	
	Total, . . . . .		70	76	146	30	53	83	8,767	1,823
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1821	27	25	52	16	16	32	3,318	
	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1880	53	42	95	22	18	40	6,394	
	Total, . . . . .		120	67	187	38	34	72	9,712	813
WATERFORD, CO. DUBLIN.	County Infirmary, . . . . .	1702	30	55	85	25	50	75	6,115	
	Fever Hospital, . . . . .	1834							370	
	Do, . . . . .	1839	12	12	24				145	
	Do, . . . . .	1842	14	14	28				74	
	Total, . . . . .		56	71	127	25	50	75	6,628	606

(a) The Fever Hospital of Drogheda is partly supported by the Board of Guardians of the Drogheda Poor Law Union, and partly by Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish Societies.

(b) The Malvern Fever Hospital was closed in December, 1870.

(c) No record of admission to the Fever Hospital at Drogheda could be obtained previous to January, 1868.

(d) No record of admission to the Spasmodic Fever Hospital at Drogheda has been kept for the past two years.—The medical attendance continues to show.

(e) The admission to the Drogheda Fever Hospital could not be ascertained.

(f) The Drogheda Fever Hospital was closed in June, 1867.

TABLE L.—PATIENTS IN INFIRMARIES, GENERAL, SPECIAL, AND MILITARY HOSPITALS—continued.

Parishes, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Name, Description, and Locality of Hospital.	Date of Opening or Closing.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number in Institution on 3rd April, 1915.			Number Admitted from 7th April, 1914, to 3rd April, 1915.	Proportion of Admission in Institution.
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		
Ulster—see, Tyne Co.,	County Infirmary, . . . . . Omagh, . . . . .	1869	-	-	65	35	14	42	7,985	0.003
	Police Hospital, . . . . . Augher, . . . . .	1844	15	15	30	5	2	7	584	
	Total, . . . . .		15	15	35	40	16	41	8,060	
	Total of Province, . . . . .		604	302	1,201	254	112	366	81,124	
Conestoga, Galway Town,	County Infirmary, . . . . . Galway Town, . . . . .	1813	44	50	94	15	5	20	6,563	0.003
	Military Hospital, . . . . . Do, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total, . . . . .		44	50	94	15	5	20	6,563	
Galway Co.,	Military Hospital, . . . . . Gort, . . . . .		-	-	-	3	-	3	-	0.004
	Total, Galway County and Town, . . . . .		44	50	94	18	5	23	6,563	
Leitrim Co.,	County Infirmary, . . . . . Castle-on-Shannon, . . . . .	1893	22	14	46	22	12	34	3,371	0.005
Mayo Co.,	County Infirmary, . . . . . Castlebar Town, . . . . .	1793	38	22	70	15	14	29	6,563	0.009
	Military Hospital, . . . . . Westport, . . . . .		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
	Do, . . . . . Ballina Workhouse, . . . . .		-	-	-	2	-	2	-	
	Do, . . . . . Castlebar, . . . . .		-	-	-	3	-	3	-	
	Total, . . . . .		38	22	70	21	14	35	6,563	
Roscommon Co.,	County Infirmary, . . . . . Roscommon, . . . . .	1757	43	48	91	36	24	60	7,137	1.023
	Military Hospital, . . . . . Ardara, . . . . .		-	-	-	16	-	16	-	
	Do, . . . . . Do, . . . . .		-	-	-	14	-	14	-	
	Do, . . . . . Bally, . . . . .		-	-	-	5	-	5	-	
	Total, . . . . .		43	48	91	65	24	89	7,137	
Sligo Co.,	County Infirmary, . . . . . Sligo Town, . . . . .	1755	28	28	56	24	24	48	6,563	1.167
	Police Hospital, . . . . . Do, . . . . .	1822	22	28	50	-	-	-	1,349	
	Total, . . . . .		50	56	106	24	24	48	7,912	
	Total of Province, . . . . .		269	154	423	161	79	240	26,026	
	TOTAL OF IRELAND, 1915, . . . . .		3,133	2,667	5,800	2,267	1,268	3,535	424,200	813
	" " 1914, . . . . .		3,133	2,667	5,800	2,267	1,268	3,535	424,200	809
	" " 1913, . . . . .		3,133	2,667	5,800	2,267	1,268	3,535	424,200	797

## SUMMARY.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Accommodation.			Number in Institution on 3rd April, 1915.			Number Admitted from 7th April, 1914, to 3rd April, 1915.	Proportion of Admission in Institution.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Infirmary, . . . . .	20	1,149	794	2,137	741	456	1,197	(a) 18,084	0.014
General Hospital, . . . . .	21	1,022	797	1,819	655	437	1,092	1,47,681	
Police Hospital, . . . . .	(b) 35	956	915	1,871	123	139	262	(c) 11,214	
Lying-in, . . . . .	0	-	219	219	10	67	77	(d) 29,170	
Clinical, . . . . .	21	21	76	97	15	34	49	2,965	
Lock, . . . . .	3	-	334	334	2	119	121	0,002	
Total, . . . . .	101	3,133	2,667	5,800	1,555	1,268	2,823	424,200	
Military, Naval, and Convalescent Hospitals, . . . . .	45	-	-	-	372	35	407	-	
Grand Total, . . . . .	146	3,133	2,667	5,800	1,927	1,303	3,230	424,200	813

(a) Including 161 establishments in the County of Wicklow Infirmary at Enniscorthy, between the 1st of October, 1913, and the date of the change in 1914.

(b) None of these were accounted for, and two comprised by younger patients who were treated during the week in Wicklow Infirmary, but are not in the table.

(c) Including 120 establishments in the Police Hospital at Enniscorthy, county Wicklow, Enniscorthy, county Wicklow, and Enniscorthy, county Wicklow, between 1913 and the date of the change.

(d) These numbers include 1,000 establishments in the Lying-in Hospital at Enniscorthy, county Wicklow, and Wicklow town, between 1913 and the date of the change.

THE SICK IN  
HOSPITALS.Military  
Hospitals.

In the present table have been included for the first time the sick in MILITARY HOSPITALS, as the Military serving in Ireland have been included among the general population; but the accommodation and the number admitted to them during the ten years could not be ascertained. The patients in the Hospital for soldiers' wives and children on the North Circular-road, Dublin City, in the Constabulary Convalescent Hospital, Phoenix Park, and in the Naval Hospital at Haulbowline, in the county Cork have been, as already stated, included among the sick in this class of Hospitals. In 1861 the two latter were the only Hospitals of this description, included in Table I., but they were then classified as General Hospitals. On the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, there were 827 patients—812 males and 15 females—in the Military, Naval, and Constabulary Hospitals in Ireland.

Proportion  
of Sexes

The proportion among the sexes of the inmates in Public Hospitals on the 2nd April, 1871, exclusive of the 827 inmates of Military Hospitals, was as 100 males to 79.9 females. In 1861 the proportion was as 100 males to 74.4 females; and, in 1851, as 100 males to 78.3 females.

Hospital  
Accommo-  
dation.

The 103 Infirmeries, General, Fever, Lying-in, Ophthalmic, and Lock Hospitals, shown in the summary of Table I., were capable of accommodating 6,543 patients, but only 42.8 per cent. of the beds were occupied. In 1861 the proportion of the accommodation to the number of inmates was as 100 to 46.9; and, in 1851, as 100 to 48.1. The proportion of the accommodation of the 103 Public Hospitals to the portion of the population not provided with indoor medical relief, that is, excluding the inmates of Asylums, Workhouses, Prisons, Reformatories, and the Military, for whom medical relief is provided when sick, is one bed to every 813 persons. In 1861 the proportion, similarly calculated, was one bed to every 899 persons; and, in 1851, one to every 787.

## Education.

Table II., given below, shows, by ages and sexes, the state of Education and Marriage among the 3,625 inmates of Hospitals. Of that number, 2,262—1,610 males and 652 females—or 62.4 per cent. could read and write; 443—213 males and 230 females—or 12.4 per cent. could read but not write; and 914—544 males and 370 females—or 25.2 per cent. could neither read nor write. Thus it may be seen that 74.8 per cent. of the patients were educated, and 25.2 per cent. ignorant. From the returns of 1861 we learn that 47.6 per cent. could read and write; 20.4 per cent. could read but not write; and 32 per cent. could neither read nor write—68 per cent. being educated, and 32 per cent. ignorant. It appears, therefore, that 6.8 per cent. more of the patients were educated in 1871 than in 1861.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE STATE OF MARRIAGE AND EDUCATION AMONG THE INMATES OF INFIRMARIES, GENERAL, SPECIAL, AND MILITARY HOSPITALS IN IRELAND, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 2nd of April, 1871.

Age	EDUCATION				MARRIAGE								General Total		
	Read and Write		Read only		Neither Read nor Write		Married or Widowed		Unmarried *						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total		
Under 5 years, based under 10 years	24	13	9	8	45	35			47	30	43	38	78		
10 " 15 "	85	71	18	18	41	51			55	52	60	50	158		
15 " 20 "	324	266	25	23	38	35	4	8	127	125	157	135	358		
20 " 25 "	422	345	45	43	52	55	35	42	237	194	241	202	543		
25 " 30 "	841	65	31	27	51	23	45	44	531	355	554	345	759		
30 " 35 "	154	35	27	28	34	26	50	52	175	45	245	162	468		
35 " 40 "	85	35	10	15	37	19	68	29	77	38	156	73	198		
40 " 45 "	47	31	12	20	25	39	64	44	52	30	115	70	156		
45 " 50 "	83	39	4	19	29	16	45	44	32	16	77	60	137		
50 " 55 "	55	19	5	12	31	16	47	37	36	18	59	50	145		
55 " 60 "	85	45	2	5	25	5	45	34	55	5	65	59	99		
60 " 65 "	35	15	14	6	27	34	60	58	35	17	76	45	123		
65 " 70 "	25	5	4	4	19	5	58	35	3	5	24	12	45		
70 " 75 "	30	5	6	3	9	7	55	35	5	4	25	15	56		
75 " 80 "	5	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	1	1	5	14	16		
80 " 85 "	5	2			7	1	4	3	4		12	5	15		
85 " 90 "	1		1	1		1	9	2			5	2	4		
90 and upwards.					2	3	3	1			5	3	4		
Unmarried aged.	9		2	4	5	5	5	2	2	3	13	4	27		
Total, M. & F.	1,410	652	213	295	345	379	365	294	1,790	564	3,387	1,394	3,025		
General Total, 1871.	3,388		443		314		575		2,660		1,738	1,377	3,085		
" " 1861.	1,424		629		307		597		2,616						

## Marriage.

The second compartment of this Table shows the Marriage condition of the 3,625 inmates. We learn from it that 975—581 males and 394 females—or 26.9 per cent. were married or widowed; and that 2,650—1,786 males and 864 females—or 73.1 per

cent. were unmarried. In 1861 32·6 per cent. of the patients were married or widowed, and 67·4 per cent. unmarried.

Table III., on pages 124 to 127, shows, by ages and sexes, the Occupations of the inmates of Hospitals.

The class of occupations to which the greatest number belonged was that "ministering to food," to which 682—637 males and 45 females—belonged; 518 of these were labourers, and 77 farmers.

The class of occupations "ministering to clothing" affords a return of 246 persons—97 males and 149 females—of whom 70 were milliners and dressmakers, 55 factory workers, 42 boot and shoe makers, and 26 tailors and drapers.

There were 565 persons—206 males and 359 females—returned as belonging to the class of occupations that minister to "lodging, furniture, and machinery," and of that number 50 were male and 354 female servants.

To that class of occupations that ministered to "transport and travelling," 138 of the inmates of hospitals belonged;—49 were boatmen and sailors, 35 coach and carmen, and 15 grooms and ostlers.

Of the occupations of the remaining classes, 1 ministered "to banking and agency," 31 "to literature and education," 16 "to health," 870 "to justice and government," of whom 814 were soldiers and members of the Constabulary; 5 "to amusement," 2 "to science and art," and the remaining 1,069 belonged to the unclassified occupations, which includes 921 whose occupations were unspecified.

Table IV., on page 128, shows the Religious Professions of the 3,625 sick in Hospitals. Of that number 2,390 were Roman Catholics; 1,027 Protestant Episcopalians; 165 Presbyterians; 31 Methodists; and 12 belonged to other persuasions. Dividing the sick into two classes, Roman Catholics and Protestants, and assuming that those classified under the head of "all other Persuasions" belonged to Protestant sects, the former class form 66 and the latter 34 per cent. of the entire number. In 1861 those belonging to the Roman Catholic religion formed 80 and those to the Protestant but 20 per cent. of the total sick in Hospital.

Table V., on pages 129 and 130, shows, by ages and sexes, the diseases under which the 3,625 persons in Hospital laboured.

ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—There were 890 persons—356 males and 534 females—or 24·3 per cent. of the total sick in Hospitals, suffering from diseases of this class. The most extensive item recorded has been syphilis, for which 320 persons—222 males and 98 females—were under treatment. In 1861 there were 140, and in 1851, 204 persons in Hospital under treatment for this disease. The increase in the number of cases of this disease, and of gonorrhoea, is owing to the inmates of Military, and of two Lock Hospitals being included in the Table of the present Census, which were not in those of former years. The next most numerous item is fever, of which there were 299 cases—166 males and 133 females. In 1851 there were 1,107, and in 1861 only 245 persons suffering from it, and on both these occasions it was the most frequent disease of this class.

There were 93 cases of gonorrhoea returned, or 64 more than in 1861, and 49 more than in 1851; and 57 cases of ophthalmia, or 90 less than in 1861, and 101 less than in 1851. Of scarlatina there were returns of 44 cases, being 33 more than in 1861, and 41 more than in 1851. In 1851 there were 27 cases of erysipelas, 24 in 1861, and 15 in 1871. There were 12 cases of small-pox returned, compared with 8 in 1861, and 8 in 1851.

Those suffering from zymotic or epidemic diseases in 1861 formed 21·9 per cent. and in 1851 42·1 of the sick in Hospital.

SPORADIC DISEASES.—Brain, Nervous System, and Organs of Sense.—Two hundred and twenty-nine persons—152 males and 77 females—or 6·3 per cent. of the sick in Hospitals were returned as suffering from this class of diseases. Diseases of the eye form the largest item, 108 persons being affected with such; and next in numerical order is paralysis from which 53 were suffering. In 1861 the number labouring under diseases of this class formed 5·1 per cent. of the sick in Hospital, and in 1851 only 3·8; the most frequent disease on each occasion being paralysis.

Circulating Organs.—The number returned as suffering from this class of diseases on the present occasion exceeds by 53 that returned in 1851, and by 22 that in 1861, the present returns amounting to 95 persons—67 males and 28 females—or 2·6 per cent. of the total number in Hospital. Diseases of the circulating organs in 1851 formed but 1·1 per cent., and in 1861 3·4 per cent. of the diseases of the sick in Hospital. Fifty-six, or more than half of the cases in 1871, were disease of the heart.

THE SICK IN  
HOSPITALS  
—  
Occu-  
pations.

Religious  
Professions.

Epidemic  
Diseases.

Specific  
Diseases.  
Brain and  
Nervous  
System.

Circulating  
Organs.

[Continued on page 128.











TABLE IV.—Showing by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the INMATES of INFIRMARIES, GENERAL, SPECIAL, and MILITARY HOSPITALS in IRELAND.

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Religious Professions.												Total.		
	Roman Catholic.		Protestant Episcopalian.		Presbyterian.		Methodists.		All other Per-sons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
<b>LEINSTER:</b>															
Corker County, . . . . .	22	11	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	12	39		
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6		
Dublin City, . . . . .	287	439	184	111	6	4	.	.	3	1	780	573	1,353		
Dublin County, . . . . .	62	19	123	17	18	.	6	.	.	1	210	37	247		
Kildare, . . . . .	62	36	63	7	9	.	.	.	1	.	129	33	163		
Kilkeny City, . . . . .	18	12	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	12	41		
Kilkeny County, . . . . .	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	7		
King's, . . . . .	29	9	17	1	3	.	4	.	.	.	46	10	56		
Lough, . . . . .	6	9	7	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	18	10	28		
Louth, . . . . .	12	8	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	9	26		
Meath, . . . . .	11	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	12	25		
Queen's, . . . . .	16	15	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	17	36		
Westmeath, . . . . .	11	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	9	28		
Wexford, . . . . .	27	13	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	14	47		
Wicklow, . . . . .	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	13		
<b>Total of Leinster, . . . . .</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>2,050</b>		
<b>MIDWATER:</b>															
Clare County, . . . . .	27	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	11	49		
Cork City, . . . . .	126	128	36	13	11	.	.	.	.	.	173	124	297		
Cork County, . . . . .	33	1	89	.	9	.	7	.	1	.	140	1	141		
Kerry, . . . . .	21	20	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	21	54		
Limerick City, . . . . .	33	9	31	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	67	9	76		
Tipperary County, . . . . .	29	11	28	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	38	13	51		
Waterford City and County, . . . . .	22	22	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	22	52		
<b>Total of Midwater, . . . . .</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>509</b>		
<b>ULSTER:</b>															
Antrim County, . . . . .	4	1	15	6	4	3	.	.	.	.	23	14	37		
Armagh, . . . . .	32	21	29	6	2	4	.	.	1	.	64	28	92		
Belfast Town, . . . . .	31	17	43	21	21	13	6	3	1	3	92	27	119		
Down County, . . . . .	18	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	7	29		
Down, . . . . .	26	6	2	3	5	1	1	.	.	.	36	10	46		
Donegal, . . . . .	17	7	9	11	9	8	1	.	.	.	36	25	61		
Fermanagh, . . . . .	7	7	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	16	32		
Londonderry, . . . . .	18	7	6	6	11	2	.	.	.	.	32	13	45		
Monaghan, . . . . .	23	16	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	22	61		
Tyrone, . . . . .	15	10	10	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	34	14	48		
<b>Total of Ulster, . . . . .</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>596</b>		
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>															
Galway Town, . . . . .	10	5	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	23		
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3		
Leitrim, . . . . .	20	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	12	41		
Mayo, . . . . .	27	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	14	45		
Sligo, . . . . .	42	23	12	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	63	24	87		
Sligo, . . . . .	20	22	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	24	58		
<b>Total of Connaught, . . . . .</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>240</b>		
<b>Total Males and Females, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,267</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>3,695</b>		
<b>General Total, 1871, . . . . .</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>2,993</b>		
<b>" " 1861, . . . . .</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>2,993</b>		

**Respiratory Organs.**—The proportion of this class of diseases in Public Hospitals has increased from 7 per cent. in 1851, and 11.5 per cent. in 1861, to 12.2 per cent. in 1871, there being 442 persons affected—331 males and 111 females. The diseases of this class from which the greatest number were suffering were bronchitis, 169; consumption, 123; chest disease, unspecified, 69; inflammation of the lungs, 43; cymacho, 22; &c. In 1861 and 1851 these diseases occurred in almost the same order of frequency as upon the present occasion.

[continued on page 130.]





*Generative Organs.*—In 1851 there were 117 persons or 3 per cent. of the sick in Hospitals returned as affected with this class of diseases; in 1861 there were 102 or 3·4 per cent.; and in 1871 there were 144 cases—43 males and 101 females—or 4 per cent. Forty-nine of these—43 males and 6 females—were suffering from diseases of the genital organs; 44 were females in the puerperal or postperal state; 37 were cases of paramania or disordered menstruation; and 16 of uterine disease (unspecified).

THE SICK IN  
HOSPITALS.  
—  
Generative  
Organs

*Locomotive Organs.*—15·9 per cent. in 1851, 30·8 per cent. in 1861, and 15·8 per cent. in 1871 of the sick in Hospitals were suffering from disease of the locomotive organs. Of the 573 persons—388 males and 185 females—included under this class, 182 had sustained fractures, 163 were suffering from rheumatism, 116 from diseases of the bones and joints (unspecified), 53 from hip disease, 24 from spine disease, &c.

Locomotive  
Organs.

*Tegumentary System.*—There were 8·9 per cent. of the sick in Hospitals suffering from this class of diseases, comprising 325 persons—238 males and 87 females. One hundred and fifty-one were suffering from ulcers, and 117 from psoriasis, eczema, itch, and other skin diseases. There were 10·6 per cent. of the inmates of Hospitals in 1861, and 8·6 per cent. in 1851 suffering from diseases of the tegumentary system.

Tegumentary  
System.

*Diseases of Uncertain Seat.*—The number suffering from the diseases included under this heading form 8·3 per cent. of the sick in Hospitals. The number affected with similar diseases in 1861 formed 8·4 per cent.; and in 1851 10·5 per cent. The principal diseases of the 300 persons—161 males and 139 females—included in this class on the present occasion were—abscess, 84; inflammation (unspecified), 47; cancer, 45; infirmity, debility, and old age, 42; scrofula, 35; tumour, 32; &c.

Diseases of  
Uncertain  
Seat.

*Accidental Causes.*—The number of persons under treatment for accidents on the 2nd April, 1871, was 190—153 males and 37 females—including 66 from wounds; 29 from burns or scalds; 2 from poison, &c. This class of cases form 5·2 per cent. of the sick in Hospital; in 1861 they formed 5·8 per cent., and in 1851 but 1·5 per cent.

Accidents

*Causes Unspecified.*—In the remaining 145 cases the nature of the disease or accident was unspecified.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INMATES OF THE VARIOUS ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, ALMS-HOUSES, PENITENTIARIES, AND OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF THE DISTRESSED, SICK, AGED, OR INFIRM IN IRELAND, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1871.

CHARITABLE  
INSTITU-  
TIONS

The preceding section of this report was devoted to the consideration of the condition of the inmates of Institutions for the temporary relief of the Sick in Ireland; and in the present instance we investigate that of the inmates of such Charitable Institutions as are intended for the permanent relief of the Distressed, Sick, Aged, or Infirm. The subject, although imperfectly investigated by the Commissioners in 1851, was entertained by them, in order to "lay the foundation for future investigation;" and they made a return of 90 Hospitals, Alms-houses, Asylums, Penitentiaries, &c., but did not investigate the social condition of their inmates. The Commissioners of 1861 followed up the investigation, and returned, in the Status of Disease for that period, 92 such Charitable Institutions, and also reported upon the social condition of their inmates as regards their Occupation, Religious Profession, Marriage, and Education. We now present the result of our investigation of the subject—the most perfect yet published—and trust that it may bring many Institutions worthy of support under the notice of the benevolent.

As there was no special form for the Enumeration of the inmates of this class of Institutions, we ascertained their existence by means of a Query addressed to each Superintendent of the Census, requesting him to "enter on the opposite margin the names of all Charitable Institutions, such as Asylums, Alms-houses, Penitentiaries, &c., for the Permanent Residence of the Sick, Distressed, Aged, or Infirm Persons, situated in your district—intimating the precise locality thereof; and you will please to state the year in which each of these Institutions was opened, and the amount of accommodation therein." The replies to this Query were most satisfactory, and by this means we were enabled to ascertain the number and condition of the inmates in each on the

Mode of In-  
vestigation.

CHARITABLE  
INSTITU-  
TIONS.Results of  
Investiga-  
tions in  
1861 and  
1861.

night of the 2nd of April, 1871, together with the locality, amount of accommodation, and number of inmates in each, as shown in Table I., on pages 133 to 136.

Although at foot of each table of this section the totals of the analogous tables of the Reports of 1861 and 1851 are appended, still, before going into detail regarding the present returns, we will epitomize the results of those investigations, for the purpose of facilitating comparisons. In the Report on the Status of Disease for 1851 we find that there were 90 Charitable Institutions then returned, containing 2,271 inmates—569 males and 1,702 females; but the number of persons that each was capable of accommodat- ing was only given in 12 instances. Of these 90 Institutions, 3 were Hospitals for Incurables; 17 were Magdalen Asylums, Penitentiaries, Refuges, and other Institutions for the reformation or protection of females; and the remaining 70 were Asylums for the Aged and Destitute of both sexes. There were only 2 more Charitable Institutions returned in the Report of 1861 than in that of 1851. Of these 17 were Asylums for the reformation or protection of women; 2 were Hospitals for Incurables; and the remaining 73 were Asylums for the Aged and Destitute. The accommodation of the 92 Institutions returned on that occasion was ascertained to be 2,510; and on the night of the 7th of April, 1861, there were 2,067 persons—456 males and 1,611 females—resident therein, respecting whose social condition special tables were inserted in the Report.

Result of  
present  
inquiry.

The result of the present inquiry was the return of 152 Charitable Institutions (or 60 more than noticed in 1861), capable of accommodating 4,516 inmates, and sheltering 3,129 persons—629 males and 2,500 females—on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871. There were 16 Almshouses and Asylums for the Aged and Destitute opened in the interval between the taking of the previous and present Census; 5 of which were erected under the will of the late Charles Sherrill, Esq., in the counties of Dublin, Antrim, Armagh, Down, and Tyrone; and the remaining 11 were erected in the counties of Dublin, Cork, Tipperary, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, and the cities of Dublin, Kilkenny, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. Three Asylums for the reformation or protection of women were opened during the same period—1 in the county of Dublin, 1 in Antrim, and 1 in the town of Belfast—and an Hospital for Incurables in the city of Cork.

The 152 Charitable Institutions shown in Table I. may be arranged in three classes, according to their special objects, viz.—(1) those intended for the support and shelter of the aged and destitute; (2) those for the reformation or protection of young women; and (3) those for the reception of persons labouring under incurable diseases.

Asylums  
for Aged  
and Desti-  
tute.

Belonging to the first-class of these there were 124 Institutions, including Widows' Almshouses, Asylums for Old Men, Retreats for Aged Persons, &c. Many of these Institutions are of very early origin; the Widows' Almshouse in Drogheda town dating from 1503; Trinity Hospital, in New Ross, in the county of Wexford, from 1577; O'Shea's Asylum, in Kilkenny city, from 1583; and many others from periods as early as the seventeenth century. This class of Charitable Institutions is capable of accommodat- ing 2,951 persons; and on the 2nd of April 1871, there were 2,110 inmates—506 males and 1,604 females—in them. Their provincial distribution is very unequal, there being 58 in Leinster, with accommodation for 1,171 persons, and having 815 inmates on the 2nd April, 1871; 49 in Munster, with accommodation for 973 persons, and having 876 inmates; 16 in Ulster, with accommodation for 799 persons, and having 415 inmates; and only 1 in Connaught, with accommodation for 8 persons, and having 4 inmates.

Magdalen  
Asylums,  
Peniten-  
tiaries, &c.

The second class of Charitable Institutions—or those intended for the reformation or protection of females—numbered 25, as compared with 17 returned in 1861 and 1851. Besides Magdalen Asylums and Penitentiaries for the purposes of the reformation and protection of women, there are included in this number Providence Homes and Refuges for young "women of good character," and also the Shelter for Females discharged from Prison, in Dublin city. These Institutions, situated in the counties of Dublin and Antrim, the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry, and the town of Belfast, are capable of accommodating 1,294 females, and on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, they sheltered 795. The origin of Institutions of this class is of a much later date than that of the former. The Magdalen Asylum in Lower Leeson- street, Dublin city (the oldest of the class), was founded in 1765, and St. Mary Magdalen's Asylum for Penitent Females, at Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin, in 1798. These were the only two in existence in Ireland previous to the present century.

Hospitals  
for  
Incurables

Hospitals for Incurables—or the third class of Charitable Institutions included in Table I.—number only 3, viz.—Simcoe's Hospital, in Dublin city, for the Blind and Gouty (the 8 blind inmates have been included in the general Tables of the Blind);

(continued on page 136)









CHARITABLE  
INSTITU-  
TIONS.

TABLE I.—HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ALMS HOUSES, &amp;c., for the PERMANENT RESIDENCE of the DISTRESSED, SICK, &amp;c.—continued.

Province of  
Ulster.

Factories, Churches, Orphan, Towns, and Institutions.	Location.	Date of Institution or Opening.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number on Institution on the night of the 1st of April, 1871.		
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Ulster—continued.								
Armagh County.								
St. John's Widows' Alms House (Twenty-one).	Armagh City.	1869	—	—	46	4	20	24
Down County.								
Alms House.	Downpatrick.	1723	—	—	12	7	12	19
	Newcastle.	1839	—	—	13	5	4	9
Widows' Alms House.	Armagh.	1840	—	—	15	5	9	14
St. John's Widows' Alms House.	Edinburgh.	1860	—	—	(a) 200	6	22	28
	Total.		—	—	140	18	45	63
Fermanagh County.								
"The Home," Widows' Alms House.	Downpatrick.	1865	—	4	4	—	4	4
Londonderry City.								
The Penitentiary.	Rankin's-street.	1828	—	25	25	—	17	17
Monaghan County.								
Jackson's Widows' Alms House.	Monaghan.	1800	—	6	6	—	6	6
Widows' Alms House.	Blackberry.	1841	—	6	6	—	7	7
	Total.		—	14	14	—	13	13
Tyrone County.								
The Jackson Alms House.	Anglican.	1823	7	7	16	5	7	12
St. John's Alms House.	Downpatrick.	1867	—	—	(a) 100	3	11	14
	Total.		7	7	116	8	18	26
	Total of Province.		23	456	1,020	238	411	649
County—continued.								
Monaghan County.								
Alms House.	St. Patrick's-street, Westport.	1868	—	8	8	—	4	4
	Total of Province.		—	8	8	—	4	4
	Total of Ireland, 1871.		—	—	4,316	420	3,900	3,320
	" " 1861.		—	—	2,310	696	1,614	2,007
	" " 1851.		—	—	—	569	1,700	2,269

(a) In the returns of 1861 and 1871 the number of inmates in the County of Antrim, Down, and Tyrone, the number of inmates was given, instead of persons, capable of being accommodated in them—the number of persons has been estimated on the rate of five to each bed.

Hospitals  
for  
Incurables

the Hospital for Incurables at Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin; and St. Patrick's Hospital for Incurables in Cork city. These Institutions can accommodate 271 persons; and on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, there were 224 inmates—123 males and 101 females—returned in them. The sick in these as well as all other Institutions included in Table I, have been registered among the sick at their own homes.

Occupations  
of Inmates  
of Charitable  
Institutions.

Table II, on pages 138 to 141, shows, by ages and sexes, the present or previous occupations of the inmates of Charitable Institutions. It shows a return of 109 persons whose previous occupations "ministered to food," whilst in 1861 there were only 53 persons of this class. Thirty-five of those returned on the present occasion were cooks, and 29 agricultural labourers.

There were 680 persons—76 males and 604 females—whose occupations had "ministered to clothing," as compared with 567 in 1861. As many as 377 of these—inmates chiefly of Penitentiaries—were employed at laundry work, 113 were seamstresses, 62 milliners and dressmakers, and 37 shoemakers; these occupations were also the most numerous of this class in 1861.

The number of those returned on the present occasion whose occupations "ministered to lodging, furniture, and machinery" exceeds by 162 that returned in 1861. Of the 416 persons—90 males and 326 females—returned on the present occasion, as many as 323 were female and 16 male servants. There were only 209 servants returned in 1861, the sexes being divided in a ratio similar to that on the present occasion. The other principal occupations of this class were—carpenters, 13; cabinet-makers, painters, and plumbers, 6 each; and blacksmiths, 5.

Of 20 inmates whose occupations ministered to "conveyance and travelling," 13 were sailors.

There were 5 persons returned in the class "ministering to banking and agency," 3 of whom had been bank clerks, and the remaining 3 were agents.

Under the class "ministering to literature and education" were returned 42 governesses and 7 schoolmasters and mistresses. The entire class according to the returns of 1861 numbered 28, whilst according to the present returns it amounted to 57.

There were 21 persons returned on the present occasion under the class "ministering to health," compared with 8 in 1861. Of these, 18 were nurses, 2 were physicians, and 1 was an apothecary.

Of 123 persons forming the class whose occupations "ministered to justice and government," 110 were pensioners.

There were 2 musicians returned under the class of occupations "ministering to amusement," and an engraver under that to "science and art."

Of 1,695 persons of "unclassified" occupations, those of 1,376 were unspecified. Of the remainder, 145 were annuitants, 119 were at school, and 39 were shopkeepers and shop assistants.

The occupations of only 56 per cent. of inmates of Charitable Institutions were specified; but this is not surprising, when it is remembered that nearly five-sixths were females.

The occupations of 82 per cent. of the males, but only 50 per cent. of the females, were specified.

The ages of the inmates of Charitable Institutions are given in Table II. on pages 138 to 141, in combination with their occupations. The single quinquennial age period at which the greatest number of males and females respectively were returned is "70 and under 75 years," there being 140 males and 400 females of this age. In 1861 the age period at which the greatest number of males and females together were returned was 60 and under 65; but the age period at which the greatest number of males alone were returned was the same as on the present occasion. According to the present returns, 28.6 per cent. of the males and 40.6 per cent. of the females were under 50 years of age, and 71.4 per cent. of the former and 59.4 of the latter above that age.

Table III., on page 142, shows the Religious Professions of the inmates of Charitable Institutions. Roman Catholics numbered 1,499; Protestant Episcopalians, 1,361; Presbyterians, 176; Methodists, 47; and those belonging to other persuasions, 23, which number includes 8 Unitarians, 7 Christian Brethren, 5 Independents, 2 Baptists, and 1 Huguenot. Under the same heading are also included 23 persons who were returned as not belonging to any religious community. Dividing the inmates of Charitable Institutions, by Religious Professions, into two classes—those who profess the Roman Catholic religion and those who profess all others, the former bear the proportion to the latter of 48 to 52. In 1861 the proportion among the Religious Professions of the inmates of Charitable Institutions was almost identical with this. It appears, therefore, that the provision made by bequests, &c., for the support of Protestants in Charitable Institutions is much greater, in proportion to the population, than that for Roman Catholics.

Table IV., on page 143, shows, by ages and sexes, the state of Education and Marriage among the inmates of Charitable Institutions. According to the present returns 83 per cent. could read and write, or read only; and 17 per cent. were in ignorance; whilst according to the returns of 1861 the educated formed 84.6 per cent. or 1.6 more than on the present occasion. On analysing this, however, it will be found that while in 1861 only 60.9 per cent. could both "read and write," on the present occasion as much as 66.3 could do so; on the other hand, the percentage of those that can "read only" has fallen from 23.7 in 1861 to 16.6 on the present occasion. The inmates of these Institutions being for the most part of advanced ages, it was not to be expected that the same rapid progress in education should have taken place among them, during the past ten years, as among other portions of the population already reported on in this volume.

According to the returns of 1861 the unmarried formed 54.4, and by the present Census, 54.5 per cent. of the inmates of Charitable Institutions. The married and widowed, however, have been registered and tabulated separately, for the first time, in the present table; and we find that the former constitute 10.7, and the latter as much as 34.8 per cent. of the inmates.

THE  
INMATES OF  
CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS.  
—  
Occupations.

Ages and  
Sexes.

Religious  
Professions.

Education.

Marriage.

THE  
INVENTOR OF  
CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTE-  
TIONS.

TABLE II.—Showing, by AGES and SEXES, the NUMBER and previous or present OCCUPATIONS of

[illegible]







the INMATES OF ASYLUMS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS on the Night of the 2nd April, 1871—cont.

THE  
INMATES OF  
CHARITABLE  
INSTITU-  
TIONS.

AGE—YEARS.																		SEX.			OCCUPATIONS.
10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and upwards.		Age unspecified.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring to Dwelling and Agency.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Book Clerks, Agents.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring to Literature and Education.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Government School, Miscellaneous Missionaries, Teachers of Music, Newspaper Reporters, Bookbinders, Bookbinders, Label Cutters.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring to Health.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Physicians, Apothecaries, Sanatoriums.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring to Justice and Government.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Barristers, Attorneys, Clergymen, Government, Police, &c.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring to Science and Art.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Engineers.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Unemployed.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GENERAL TOTAL, 1871.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GENERAL TOTAL, 1871.				

[TABLE III.]



REPORT upon the NUMBER and CONDITION of the INMATES of GAOLS, CONVICT DEPÔTS, BRIDEWELLS, POLICE STATIONS, and MILITARY PRISONS, in IRELAND, on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871.

THE  
INMATES OF  
PRISONS.

It would be inconsistent in a report on the "Status of Disease" to make any lengthened or minute inquiry into the extent of crime, that duty falling to the province of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, in whose voluminous Reports are given the results of much minute and useful inquiries on that subject. But the Prisons of Ireland, holding the next most prominent position among public institutions to the Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums, and occupying a large share of public attention, naturally deserve a special investigation in the "Status of Disease." In this section we consider only the extent of crime from the point that it bears relation to the state of Disease in prisons, and for the purpose of comparing the results of the present inquiry with similar ones in 1861 and 1851.

The Inmates of Gaols, Convict Depôts, Bridewells, Police Stations, and Military Prisons, were enumerated on Form K (Table I.); which return required, besides the information sought on Form A, regarding age, sex, religious profession, occupation, education, &c., whether the person was committed for debt or crime, and if the latter, the nature of it, also whether the prisoner was untried or convicted, and if the latter, the nature of the sentence, &c. The sick in prison hospitals were specially returned on Forms F (Table I.).

Mode of  
Conducting  
the Inquiry.

The tables now presented differ from those of 1861, in not including the inmates of Reformatory Schools, who will be reported on specially in the next section, where will be found also the reasons for their not being included in these tables. See page 155.

The prisoners in the Convict Depôts specified in Table II. are distributed in Tables I. and IV. throughout the different localities from which they were committed, in the same manner as in 1861, otherwise those in which Convict Depôts are situated would present an unduly high proportion of convicted prisoners to the population.

Distribution  
of  
Prisoners in  
Convict  
Depôts.

Table I., on page 144, shows, by localities, the number and classification of the Prisoners in Ireland on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, and has appended at foot of it the totals of the analogous tables of 1861 and 1851. From a comparison of these totals it will be seen that the number of this class of the community has decreased from 15,609 on the 30th March, 1851, and 4,702 on the 7th of April, 1861, to 4,044 on the 2nd of April, 1871. In the latter number, however, there are not included 883 inmates of Reformatory Schools, which class are included in the total of 1861, but if excluded, would decrease the number to 4,256. Besides the inmates of Reformatory Schools, there were 299 Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics included in the total of 1861; but by the provisions of the Act 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 118, sections 9 and 10, it was enacted that after the 1st of January, 1868, all dangerous Lunatics and Idiots were to be committed to the district lunatic asylums instead of to gaols, which accounts for the number of that class in gaols on the present occasion being only 9. If the Lunatics and Idiots and the inmates of Reformatory Schools were deducted from the total of 1861, and the Lunatics and Idiots from that of 1871, shown in Table I., the prisoners upon the former occasion would number 3,957, and upon the latter 4,035; so that, instead of there being a decrease in the total of the latter year of 658, as would appear from Table I., there would be an increase on the total of the former year of 78.

Cause of  
Decrease in  
Number of  
Lunatics,  
Idiots, and  
Epileptics  
in Prisons.

There were in Prisons, besides the 4,044 persons shown in Table I., 23 prisoners' children, 11 males and 12 females, who on account of their tender years were allowed to remain with their mothers.

The classification of prisoners in Table I. into "debtors," "untried prisoners," and "convicted prisoners" is similar to that in the analogous tables in the Reports of the two previous Censuses.

Of the 4,044 prisoners, 155, or 3·8 per cent., were debtors, 40 of whom were confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin city, and the remainder in the debtors department of the County Gaols. The percentage of this class of prisoners in 1861 was the same as on the present occasion, and in 1851 they formed 3·7 per cent. The proportion among the sexes in 1851, was as 100 males to 13 females; in 1861, as 100 males to 8 females; and in 1871, as 100 males to 11 females.

Debtors.

At the taking of the Censuses of 1851 and 1861, the untried formed 16·5 and 14·3 per cent., respectively, of the total number of prisoners in Gaols, &c., but at the taking of the present Census they formed only 10·5 per cent. It must, however, be recollected that in 1851 and 1861 there were, respectively, 286 and 299 Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics included in this class, whereas on the present occasion there were only 9 such prisoners.

Untried  
Prisoners.



On page 86, Table IX., relating to Lunatics and Idiots, specifies the gaols, &c., in which the 9 persons included under the head "Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics," in Table I. were confined. Of that number 5 were Lunatics, 2 Idiots, and 2 were Epileptics.

The most gratifying change in the condition of Irish Prisons that it is our duty to report upon, is the improvement in the sanitary condition of the inmates. In 1851 as many as 1,072, or 1 in every 15, of the inmates of Prisons were labouring under sickness; at the time of taking the Census of 1861, although the actual number of the sick had decreased to 461, still the proportion to the inmates had risen to 1 in every 10; and upon the 2nd of April, 1871, the Sick in Prisons numbered only 85, and the proportion to the inmates had decreased to 1 in every 43.

THE  
INMATES OF  
PRISONS.  
—  
Proportion  
of Sick to  
Inmates.

TABLE II.—SHOWING the Number of PRISONERS in CONVICT DEPÔTS in IRELAND, on the Night of the 2nd of April, 1871, with the Number and Proportion of SICK to INMATES.

Convict Depôts.	Locality.	Number of Prisoners.			Number of Sick.			Proportion of Sick to Inmates.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Mountjoy, . . . . .	North Circular Road, Dublin City, . .	141	333	474	5	19	24	1 in 29
St. Vincent's, . . . . .	Golden-bridge, Dublin Suburbs, . .	—	34	34	—	—	—	—
Lusk, . . . . .	Dublin County, . . . . .	66	—	66	—	—	—	—
Spike Island, . . . . .	Coast County, . . . . .	608	—	608	14	—	14	1 in 50
	Total, 1871, . . . . .	900	367	1,267	19	19	38	1 in 37
	" 1861, . . . . .	1,006	406	1,412	38	29	67	" 25
	" 1851, . . . . .	3,587	112	3,699	268	16	284	" 17

In calculating the proportion of convicted prisoners to the population, those confined in the Convict Depôts have been distributed throughout the localities from which they were admitted. The number of prisoners in these institutions on the 2nd of April, 1871, as in above Table, was 1,267—900 males and 367 females—compared with 3,699 in 1851, and 1,412 in 1861. The Smithfield and Port Camden Convict Depôts, open in 1861, have since been closed, and that at Philipstown converted into a Reformatory School. St. Vincent's Convict Refuge, at Golden-bridge, near Dublin city, was opened in 1856, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, for the admission of the female Roman Catholic convicts of Ireland; and those who conduct themselves well in the Government Prisons generally spend the last year of their imprisonment in that institution. We notice the same improvement in the sanitary condition of the inmates of these institutions as we did regarding the prisoners in general:—the proportion of the sick to inmates having decreased from 1 in 17 in 1851, and 1 in 25 in 1861, to 1 in 37 on the present occasion.

Convict  
Depôts

A comparison of the ratios of convicted prisoners to the population of each county, &c., for the present and two previous Censuses is made in Table III. on page 146. Opposite each ratio is shown by a figure its order of sequence as regards immunity from crime, the names of the counties being placed in the order in which the ratios occur upon the present occasion. Thus, for example, the ratio of convicted prisoners to the population of the county of Roscommon upon the present occasion is 1 in every 3,128, which is the 4th lowest proportion, or, otherwise, 4th in order of freedom from crime, the proportion being lowest in the county of Donegal. In 1861 there was 1 convicted prisoner in every 2,537 of the population of the county Roscommon, and that ratio being 10th lowest, its position as regards freedom from crime was determined as such. In the same manner its position was determined in 1851 as 14th, showing that crime in that county has steadily decreased since the last-mentioned year. In comparing the proportions of 1851, allowance must be made for prisoners in Convict Depôts, as on that occasion they were not distributed throughout the localities whence they were admitted, nor were they included, in calculating the proportions, with the prisoners of the localities in which the depôts were situated. At the taking of the Census of 1871 the proportion of convicted prisoners to the population was lowest in the county of Donegal, being only 1 in every 3,991; in 1861 it was lowest in the county of Sligo, being but 1 in 4,994; and in 1851 in the county of Down, being then but 1 in 2,382. On the present occasion, and in 1861, the proportion was highest in the city of Dublin, being 1 in 398 and 320, respectively; and in 1851 it was highest in the county of Tipperary, being 1 in 339, Dublin City being next in order.

Proportions  
of Convicted  
Prisoners to  
the Population  
in  
1851, 1861,  
and 1871.

TABLE III.—Comparing the Proportions of CONVICT PRISONERS to the POPULATIONS of the several COUNTIES, CITIES and TOWNS, in 1871, 1861, and 1851; and the Position of each regarding Freedom from CRIME.

PROVINCE, COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN.	1851.		1861.		1871.		PROVINCE, COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN.	1851.		1861.		1871.	
	Population.	Proportion to the Population.	Population.	Proportion to the Population.	Population.	Proportion to the Population.		Population.	Proportion to the Population.	Population.	Proportion to the Population.	Population.	Proportion to the Population.
General County, . . . . .	1 m 3,991	3	1 m 3,709	4	1 m 1,082	25	London-derry County, . . . . .	25	1 m 1,869	5	1 m 1,132	2	1 m 2,300
Monaghan, . . . . .	4,395	99	5,072	2	5,435	24	Long, . . . . .	24	1,113	39	1,055	21	1,112
Down, . . . . .	5,549	6	5,150	1	5,412	25	Waterford City and County, . . . . .	25	1,752	37	1,520	21	1,595
Wexford, . . . . .	5,155	3	5,237	1	5,277	26	Wexford County, . . . . .	26	1,703	39	1,322	39	1,311
Wick, . . . . .	1,191	14	1,434	20	597	27	Clack, . . . . .	27	1,693	26	1,354	29	695
Galway County and Town, . . . . .	2,103	6	2,081	3	1,397	28	Armagh County and Belfast, . . . . .	28	1,420	21	1,237	7	1,434
Lifford County, . . . . .	2,618	1	2,594	29	1,315	29	Town, . . . . .	29	1,287	25	1,264	30	329
Sligo, . . . . .	2,814	10	2,221	6	1,418	30	Down County, . . . . .	30	981	35	916	30	945
Thames, . . . . .	2,816	16	2,375	5	1,420	31	Down County, . . . . .	31	1,035	31	1,035	30	418
Armagh, . . . . .	2,232	9	2,371	5	1,412	32	Armagh County, . . . . .	32	781	40	899	24	372
Cavan, . . . . .	2,238	10	2,371	5	1,412	33	Dublin, . . . . .	33	959	30	1,143	28	635
Mayo, . . . . .	2,280	10	2,371	5	1,412	34	Dublin, . . . . .	34	837	28	1,143	28	389
Fermanagh, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	35	Cork City, . . . . .	35	781	40	899	24	372
Carlow, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	36	Dublin, . . . . .	36	781	40	899	24	372
Clon, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	37	County, . . . . .	37	781	40	899	24	372
Mayo, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	38	County, . . . . .	38	781	40	899	24	372
King's, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	39	County, . . . . .	39	781	40	899	24	372
Queen's, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	40	County, . . . . .	40	781	40	899	24	372
Kilkeny City and County, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	41	County, . . . . .	41	781	40	899	24	372
Wexford County, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	42	County, . . . . .	42	781	40	899	24	372
South, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	43	County, . . . . .	43	781	40	899	24	372
Wicklow, . . . . .	2,279	11	2,371	5	1,412	44	County, . . . . .	44	781	40	899	24	372

THE There is a great dissimilarity in the provincial ratios, being 1 in 2,976 in Connaught, where it is lowest, and 1 in 956 in Leinster, where it is highest. The province of Connaught in 1861, and Ulster in 1851, enjoyed the greatest freedom from crime, whilst the proportion of the convicted was highest in Leinster in 1861, and in Munster in 1851.

IMMATES OF PRISONERS. Education. Table IV., on page 147, shows, by ages and sexes, the marriage and education condition of the 4,044 inmates of Prisons. Of that number 2,893, or 59 per cent., could read and write; 593, or 15 per cent., could read, but could not write; and the remaining 1,058, or 26 per cent., were wholly illiterate. Regarding those who could read but not write and those who could do both as educated, we find that they form 74 per cent. of the entire number, the illiterate being comprised in the remaining 26 per cent. In 1861 only 34 per cent. of the prisoners could read and write, but 29 per cent. could read only; the remaining 26 per cent. were illiterate. From these calculations it will be seen that in 1861 the educated were in the same proportion to the uneducated as in 1871; but in the latter year 5 per cent. more of prisoners could read and write than in the former.

In the Forty-ninth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons (1870) they state that 13 prison schools have been placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are inspected by the officers of that Board; but they also state that in some gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates.

MARRIAGES. The second section of Table IV. shows the marriage condition of the 4,044 prisoners. Of that number 1,353, or 33 per cent., were returned as married or widowed, and 2,711, or 67 per cent., as unmarried. In 1861 the former class formed 30, and the latter 70 per cent. of the entire number.

OCCUPATIONS. In investigating the condition of prisoners it is interesting to know their occupations previous to incarceration, in order to ascertain the classes of life from which they principally emanate, and with this view Table V., on pages 148 to 151, has been constructed. The information we received on this subject is much more explicit than that returned in 1861, and is best explained by stating that in the latter year the occupations were unspecified in 1,323 instances, whilst upon the present occasion there are only 244 such cases.

Of 1,554 persons whose occupations "ministered to food," 1,238 were Agricultural Labourers, 171 were Farmers, 38 Butchers, and 28 Bakers. In 1861 Agricultural Labourers numbered only 440, and the entire class whose occupations ministered to food numbered only 777, or exactly half the number belonging to it upon the present occasion.

There were 746 persons—284 males and 462 females—returned as belonging to the class "ministering to clothing," or 238 more than in 1861. Milliners and Dressmakers numbered 372, Boot and Shoemakers 119, Tailors and Drapers 106, Launderesses 55, and Weavers 32. In 1861 Milliners, Dressmakers, and Seamstresses numbered only 83.

Among 510 persons whose occupations "ministered to Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery," there were 148 Servants, 49 Blacksmiths, 46 Stone-cutters, 30 Painters, 23

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, by AGES and SEXES, the EDUCATION and MARRIAGE STATE of PRISONERS confined in the different GAOLS, CONVICT DEPOTS, BRIDGWELL, POLICE STATIONS, and MILITARY PRISONS, in IRELAND, on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871.

THE  
EDUCATION OF  
PRISONERS

AGE.	EDUCATION						MARRIAGE STATE						GENERAL TOTAL.		
	Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Married or Widowed.		Unmarried.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
Under 15 years.	9	4	8		4				28	4	20	4	24		54
15 " 20 "	592	36	34	11	160	17	7	5	238	49	371	54	415		615
20 " 25 "	628	33	63	23	147	44	70	15	648	170	818	121	627		1,445
25 " 30 "	414	25	71	46	115	29	174	39	659	179	838	289	659		1,497
30 " 35 "	364	67	35	17	84	74	158	89	238	109	347	210	557		904
35 " 40 "	219	43	35	25	61	45	117	54	159	74	234	120	354		588
40 " 45 "	130	38	17	4	41	32	189	78	90	47	145	127	272		417
45 " 50 "	74	19	4	15	51	26	74	32	74	34	108	54	162		264
50 " 55 "	16	15	6	30	37	23	79	42	28	23	51	30	81		131
55 " 60 "	36	9	4	6	14	9	67	18	16	4	32	19	51		70
60 " 65 "	14	1	7	14	10	5	46	20	7	4	53	24	77		101
65 " 70 "	14	1	3	2	5	3	11	1	1	1	14	7	21		32
70 " 75 "	12	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	6	3	9		12
75 " 80 "	1	1	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5		7
80 " 85 "	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5		7
85 " 90 "	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5		7
90 " 95 "	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5		7
95 " 100 "	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5		7
Age unspecified.	2	3			1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8		10
Total Males and Females.	2,037	256	391	302	637	403	953	207	2,049	809	2,858	1,858	4,716		7,574
General Total, 1871.	2,302		385		1,695		1,235		2,511		3,195		4,044		7,239
" " " " 1861.	2,138		396		1,566		1,439		2,205		3,195		4,390		7,585

Tinkers, and 30 Slaters and Plasterers. In 1861 there were 572 persons registered under this class of occupations, of whom 328 were Domestic Servants.

One hundred and twenty-three persons—all males but 1, a postmistress—belonged to the class that "ministered to Transport and Travelling," 70 of whom were Sailors and Boatmen, 15 Coach and Carmen, and 13 Grocers and Outlets. There were 122 persons of this class returned in 1861, and, as upon the present occasion, Sailors formed the largest proportion of them.

There were 5 Agents, 4 Commercial Travellers, and 2 Auctioneers registered under the class of occupations that "minister to Banking and Agency." In 1861 there were only 6 persons of this class.

Of 19 prisoners whose occupations were of a Literary or Educational nature, 8 were Teachers, 6 Printers and Compositors, 2 Newsvendors, a Lithographer, a Bookseller, and a Student. In 1861 there were 55 persons registered under this heading, but 29 of them were Writing Clerks, who are included in the present table among those of unspecified occupations, and number 33.

There were 4 persons belonging to the class of occupations that "ministers to Health"—2 Medical Doctors and 2 Nurse-tenders. There were 9 persons of this class registered in 1861.

Of 335 males classified as "ministering to Justice and Government," 305 were Soldiers in military and civil prisons, 13 were Pensioners, 4 Barristers, 4 Solicitors, 3 Policemen, a Law Student, a Process Server, and a Pound Keeper. There were only 115 persons of this class returned in 1861, and 96 of them were Soldiers.

On the present occasion, and also in 1861, there were 6 persons returned belonging to the class that "ministers to amusement."

Two Artists and 2 Photographers were the only representatives of the class that "ministers to Science and Art."

Belonging to occupations that could not be classified under any of the foregoing heads, were returned 733 persons, and of that number 244 had no specified occupations. Of the remainder as many as 297 were prostitutes, or 147 more than returned in 1861, many of whom were committed for breaches of the Contagious Diseases Act of 1866; 149 were Dealers (unspecified), 36 Porters, 33 Clerks, 25 Shopkeepers and Assistants, and 20 Mendicants.

Irrespective of classes, the occupations to which the greatest number of prisoners belonged were—Agricultural Labourers 1,338, Milliners and Dressmakers 372, Soldiers 305, Prostitutes 207, Farmers 171, Dealers 149, Servants 148, &c.

Table V. also shows the ages and sexes of prisoners. In 1861 and upon the present occasion the quinquennial age-period at which the greatest number, irrespective of sexes, were returned was "20 and under 25 years;" and in the former year the greatest number of males and females, respectively, were of that age. In 1871 the greatest number of males were of that age also, but the greatest number of females belonged to the period "30 and under 35 years." The number of juvenile prisoners under 15 years of age in

(continued on page 153.)













TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF THE PERSONS CONFINED IN THE DIFFERENT GAOLS, CONVICT DEPOTS, BRIDGEWELLS, POLICE STATIONS, AND MILITARY PRISONS, IN IRELAND, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1871.

THE  
IRISH  
PRISONS.

PROVINCE, COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN.	Roman Catholics.		Protestant Dissenters.		Presbyterians.		Methodists.		All other Protestants.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>LEINSTER:</b>												
Carlow County, . . . . .	21	5									26	5
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	6	7	1								7	7
Dublin City, . . . . .	470	111	107	30	15	1	0				593	152
Dublin County, . . . . .	25	190	14	14	5	1	2				241	225
Kildare, . . . . .	70	40	17	2							87	42
Kilkenny City and County, . . . . .	42	18	2		1						45	18
King's County, . . . . .	35	5	0								35	5
Longford, . . . . .	33	7	2								35	7
Louth, . . . . .	30	4	5	2	3						37	8
Meath, . . . . .	32	10	8	1							38	11
Queen's, . . . . .	30	14	2	1							32	15
Westmeath, . . . . .	32	12	5	1							37	13
Wexford, . . . . .	33	22	2								55	22
Wicklow, . . . . .	31	19	2								33	19
<b>Total of Leinster,</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>				<b>1,177</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>MUNSTER:</b>												
Care County, . . . . .	28	16	2								36	16
Cork City, . . . . .	125	53	13		1						158	53
Cork County, . . . . .	175	54	94	4	10						322	65
Kerry, . . . . .	25	25	1								56	25
Limerick City and County, . . . . .	179	51	23	9	2	1	2				267	64
Tipperary County, . . . . .	145	42	3								189	42
Wiltford City and County, . . . . .	34	22	2		1						63	23
<b>Total of Munster,</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>924</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>ULSTER:</b>												
Antrim County and Belfast Town, . . . . .	134	63	65	40	32	13			1		355	116
Armagh County, . . . . .	36	12	11	5	3	2					60	20
Cavan, . . . . .	39	12	4	2	1						46	13
Down, . . . . .	24	11	3		2						29	11
Donegal, . . . . .	24	19	21	6	19	3					64	28
Fermanagh, . . . . .	24	8	7	5							31	7
Londonderry, . . . . .	48	24	29	7	9	1					80	32
Monaghan, . . . . .	23	8	2						2		25	8
Tyrone, . . . . .	41	20	10	5	2						63	25
<b>Total of Ulster,</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>620</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>												
Galway County and Town, . . . . .	68	25	4								78	28
Leitrim County, . . . . .	27	2	4								33	2
Mayo, . . . . .	72	26	7	1	1				1		81	28
Sligo, . . . . .	40	8	2								49	8
Sligo, . . . . .	30	11									30	11
<b>Total of Connaught,</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>		<b>286</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Total Males and Females,</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>3,985</b>	<b>1,339</b>
<b>General Total, 1871,</b>	<b>3,317</b>		<b>336</b>		<b>147</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>3,166</b>	<b>1,339</b>
<b>General Total, 1861,</b>	<b>3,090</b>		<b>291</b>		<b>144</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>3,166</b>	<b>1,339</b>

the present table is only 24, that class being for the most part confined in Reformatory Schools. Owing to the inmates of Reformatory Schools being included with the inmates of prisons in 1861 there were 216 under 15 years of age.

Table VI., on page 152, shows the diseases under which the Prisoners in Prison Hospitals on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871, were suffering. When reporting on the results afforded by Table I we directed attention to the immense decrease in the proportion of sick to the general inmates, from 1 in every 10 in 1861 to 1 in every 48 upon the present occasion. On the former occasion, however, of 461 prisoners in Prison Hospitals 293 were suffering from insanity and idiocy, whereas upon the present occasion there are only 4 such; and if these were deducted from the total sick, it would reduce the proportion of sick to inmates in 1861 to 1 in 23, and upon the present occasion to 1 in 50.

The Sick in  
Prison  
Hospitals.

THE  
INMATES OF  
PRISONS.  
The Sick in  
Prison  
Hospitals.

Of the 85 persons sick in Prison Hospitals 12, or 14.1 per cent., were suffering from zymotic, epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases, of which 4 were cases of diarrhoea; 8, or 9.4 per cent., from diseases of the brain and nervous system; 4, or 4.7 from diseases of the circulating organs; 12, or 14.1, from diseases of the respiratory organs, 7 of whom had bronchitis; 7, or 8.2, from diseases of the digestive organs; 1, or 1.2, from diseases of the urinary organs; 4, or 4.7, from diseases of the generative organs; 3, or 3.5, from diseases of the locomotive organs; 8, or 9.4, from diseases of the tegumentary system; 18, or 21.2, from diseases of uncertain seat, 12 of whom were suffering from infirmity, debility, or old age; 2, or 2.4 per cent., arose from accidents; and in 6 instances the disease was unspecified.

Religious  
Professions.

The Religious Professions of the 4,044 inmates of prisons are shown in Table VII., on page 153. Of that number 3,817 were Roman Catholics; 559 Protestant Episcopalians; 147 Presbyterians; 11 Methodists and 10 belonged to other persuasions. Dividing the inmates of prisons according to Religious Professions into two classes—those belonging to the Roman Catholic faith and those to all others, the former are in the proportion to the latter, on the present occasion, of 82 to 18; and in 1861, they were in that of 78 to 22.

THE  
INMATES OF  
REFORMA-  
TORY  
SCHOOLS.  
—  
Reformatory  
Schools.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INMATES OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN IRELAND ON THE NIGHT OF THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1871.

In 1857 the extent of juvenile crime was such as to compel Parliament to vote a sum of £10,000 to defray the cost of purchasing land and erecting a prison for juvenile convicts, on the site of the present Lusk Convict Prison. However, the passing of the Reformatory Act, in 1858 (21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 103), rendered this unnecessary by vesting in the Chief Secretary for Ireland the power of granting certificates to the Directors or Managers of such institutions as an Inspector, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, should report to be useful and efficient for the reformation and instruction of juvenile offenders; and to such certified institutions can such offenders alone be committed.

The necessity for institutions of this kind remained unnoticed till shortly before the passing of the Act; and even when instituted their utility was but slowly appreciated. The Inspector of Reformatory Schools, in his Seventh and Eighth Reports, states that the truth of Lord Brougham's remark, that "There is nothing more certain than that by proper treatment of offenders first offences may also be made last offences," has been fully substantiated by the successful results of the working of these institutions, and that "the relapses are not five per cent. among those discharged." In these institutions children are treated as children—not as criminals; and during that period of their life at which they are most susceptible of contamination, and of acquiring either good or evil habits, according to the influences to which they are exposed, they are kept aloof from the bad example of their former associates, without being subjected to the unsuitable discipline of prisons, and are brought up under the care of teachers, whose example and precepts tend to make them good and industrious members of society. Were it not for these institutions many children convicted and sentenced to periods of imprisonment, too short to admit of their forming new habits, would be thrown back upon society with characters previously bad, but in all probability rendered worse by crime and imprisonment. Outside from society, there are no alternatives left them but to beg, cheat, steal, or starve; and going on from bad to worse they would finally become habitual criminals.

Children in Reformatory Schools besides receiving a more perfect moral and literary education than could be imparted to them in prisons, are instructed in useful occupations, and when discharged they re-enter upon society with the means of earning an honest livelihood. By this system of prevention not only is the country saved to a great extent the expense entailed in the punishment of habitual crime, generally commencing in unchecked juvenile crime, but poor uncared for children are rescued from being a burden to society, and from a life of misery to themselves.

In the "Status of Disease" of 1861 the inmates of Reformatory Schools were included in the Tables for the inmates of Prisons, and distributed in the same manner as the inmates of Convict Prisons, throughout the localities from which they were admitted. The propriety of thus classifying them is rather doubtful, for the object for which these institutions were constituted was "for the better training of juvenile offenders in Ireland;" and the 7th section of the above recited Act provides, "that no offender shall be directed to be so sent and detained as aforesaid unless the sentence passed as a punishment for his offence, at the expiration of which he is directed to be sent and detained, shall be one of imprisonment for fourteen days at the least," clearly indicating that the grand object is not that of punishment but reformation. Upon the present

occasion the inmates of Reformatory Schools were enumerated on Form G (Table I), and are not included with those of Gaols or Convict Dépôts, on the grounds that although convicted of crime they had undergone the punishment for such before being admitted, and are sent to these institutions to undergo a course of moral, literary, and industrial training—not a term of imprisonment; and likewise to relieve their families of their care and maintenance.

TABLE I. gives the names, localities, date of certificate, and accommodation of the ten Reformatory Schools in Ireland, and the number of their inmates on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871. They are grouped in that table according to the religious professions, of the inmates for whose reception they are licensed, as the 7th section of the Act provides that no juvenile offender "shall be liable or directed to be sent to any such reformatory except to some one reformatory under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that professed by the parents or guardians of such juvenile offender." Accordingly, we find that, of the ten reformatories, three were open for the reception of male and four for that of female Roman Catholics; and two for the reception of male and one for female Protestants.

THE  
INMATES OF  
REFORMA-  
TORY  
SCHOOLS.

Number and  
Locality of  
Institutions

TABLE I.—SHOWING, by RELIGION and SEX OF CHILDREN, the LOCALITY, DATE OF CERTIFICATE, ACCOMMODATION, and NUMBER OF INMATES of the different REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, on the Night of the 2nd of April, 1871.

RELIGION AND SEX OF CHILDREN	Name and Locality.	Date of Certificate.	Accommodation.			Inmates		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ROMAN CATHOLICS: For Males.	St. Kevin's, Glencree, County Wicklow.	1868	300	—	300	236	—	236
	Philaganeen, King's County.	1870	330	—	330	34	—	34
	St. Patrick's, Upper, County Cork.	1869	215	—	215	215	—	215
	High Park, County Dublin.	1868	—	45	45	—	45	45
	St. Joseph's, Ballinacorney Town.	1864	—	40	40	—	23	23
PROTESTANT: For Males.	St. Joseph's, Limerick City.	1869	—	35	35	—	41	41
	Spencer's Lodge, Monaghan Town.	1868	—	50	50	—	45	45
	Bethel-street, South Circular Road, Dublin City.	1869	48	—	48	40	—	40
	Belmore, Belfast.	1868	60	—	60	70	—	70
	103, Cork-street, Dublin City.	1869	—	17	17	—	17	17
Total, 1871.			1,835	227	2,062	784	179	893
	1861.		—	—	—	200	146	446

The certificates of all the Reformatory Schools, except those of St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, and Philipstown, King's County, bear date prior to 1861. The certificate of the former bears date the 11th of February, 1864, and that of the latter (previously a convict dépôt), the 20th of December, 1870, or scarcely more than three months before the taking of the present Census, which will account for the proportion of pupils to its accommodation being so small. The five male reformatories were capable of accommodating 1,035 inmates, and the five females 227.

Date of  
Certificates.

The inmates of institutions of this kind in 1861 numbered 446 persons; whilst those returned upon the present occasion amounted to 893. Of the former, 300 were males and 146 females, or in the proportion of 100 to 48·7; and, of the latter, 784 were males and 179 females, or in the proportion of 100 to 25·4. The increased number of inmates upon the present occasion over the number returned in 1861 is owing to the Act being a longer time in force and more extensively known and taken advantage of by Judges and Justices of the Peace. The decrease in the proportion of female to male inmates upon the present occasion, compared with 1861, may be attributable to the accommodation for the former sex not having increased during the decade in the same proportion as that for the male 803.

Number  
and Sexes  
of Inmates.

TABLE II. shows the native places of the inmates of Reformatory Schools. The localities of which the greatest number, in proportion to their respective populations, were natives were—Dublin County and City; Antrim County, including Belfast Town; Cork County and City; Limerick County and City; and the Counties of Wexford, Tipperary, Longford, and Wicklow. Forty-one inmates—38 males and 3 females—were "born out of Ireland," and the native places of 9 others were unknown. In proportion to the provincial populations, the natives of Leinster were most numerous, and those of Connaught least so.

Native  
Places.





TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF THE INMATES OF THE DIFFERENT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND, on the Night of the 2nd of April, 1871.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Roman Catholics.		Protestant Episcopalian.		Presby. Method.		General Total.			PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Roman Catholics.		Protestant Episcopalian.		Presby. Method.		General Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>																			
Carlow County,	2	1	1	1			4	1	5	DUBLIN.									
Dublin County and City,	260	71	15		1		255	72	327	Arms Co. & Dublin To	20	5	25	4	18	2	44	14	58
Kildare County,	5	2					5	2	7	Armagh County,	2	1	1	1	1		13	1	14
Kilkenny County and City,	7	1					7	1	8	Cavan	2	1	1	1	1		3	1	4
King's County,	1	1					1	1	2	Down									
Longford	1	1					1	1	2	Down									
Louth Co. & Drogheda To	6	1					6	1	7	Down	2	5	7	1	2		11	4	15
Meath County,	1	1					1	1	2	Fermanagh	2	2	2	1	1		6	2	8
Queen's	2	2					2	2	4	Londonderry	2	2	2	1	1		10	5	15
Westmeath	12	2	1				12	2	15	Monaghan	2	1	2	1	1		6	3	9
Wexford	12	4	1				15	4	19	Tyrone	4	1	3	2	1		8	3	11
Wicklow	7	2					7	2	9	<b>Total of Ulster,</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Total of Leinster,</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>									
										Gloucester County and Town,	13	9	1				12	2	14
										Lettin County,	2	1	1	1	1		5	3	8
										Mayo	11	4	1	1	1		12	4	16
										Sligo	2	2	1	1	1		6	2	8
										<b>Total of Connaught,</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>MUNSTER.</b>																			
Cork County,	2	1					2	1	3	Native of Great Britain,	25	6	1	1	1		29	9	38
Cork County and City,	61	26	2	1			62	29	91	Native of Foreign Countries,	5	1					6	2	8
Kerry County,	1	1					1	1	2	Belgian soldiers,	5	2				1	7	4	11
Limerick County and City,	10	7	1				10	8	18	<b>Total,</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1439</b>
Tipperary County,	10	5					10	5	15	<b>General Total, 1871,</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>31</b>						
Waterford County and City,	12	1					12	1	13										
<b>Total of Munster,</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>187</b>										

TABLE V.—SHOWING, BY AGES AND SEXES, THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND, on the 2nd of April, 1871.

THE  
INMATES OF  
REFORMATORY  
SCHOOLS.

Occupations.	Total.		Age—Years.							
			5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 25.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>Manufacturing to Food.</b>										
Farm Labourers, . . . . .	180	1	150	6	94	2	28	1	1	1
Bakers, . . . . .	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total,</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Manufacturing to Clothing.</b>										
Tailors, . . . . .	27	1	27	1	19	1	17	1	1	1
Shoemakers, . . . . .	26	1	26	1	14	1	12	1	1	1
<b>Total,</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Manufacturing to Lodging, Furni- ture, and Miscellaneous.</b>										
Carpenters, . . . . .	9	1	9	1	6	1	3	1	1	1
Chimney Sweepers, . . . . .	5	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
<b>Total,</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Unemployed.</b>										
Pupils, . . . . .	456	179	456	179	153	60	303	119	1	1
Unemployed, . . . . .	30	1	31	1	23	1	8	1	1	1
<b>Total,</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Males and Females,</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>General Total,</b>					<b>32</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>122</b>		

TABLE V. shows the Occupations of the inmates by ages and sexes. In the large majority of instances they were returned merely as "pupils," but in others the handicrafts they were learning were returned. One hundred and fifty males were returned as farm labourers, 3 as bakers, 27 as tailors, 26 as shoemakers, 9 as carpenters, and 2 as chimney-sweepers. All the female and 456 of the male inmates were returned as pupils; and in 31 instances the inmates were returned as having no occupation.

By the provisions of the Act 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 103, sec. 7, no offender can be sent to a Reformatory School whose age exceeds 16 years, nor can any person be confined for a period longer than 5 years. The greatest age, therefore, at which a person could be returned from a Reformatory School is 20 and under 21 years, which latter limits the age periods in both this and Table III. Twelve persons were 5 and under 10 years of age, 384 were 10 and under 15 years, 484 were 15 and under 20 years, and 3 were 20 and under 21 years of age.

THE SICK  
AT THEIR  
OWN HOMES.

Object of  
Inquiry.

Mode of  
conducting  
Inquiry.

REPORT UPON THE NUMBER OF THE SICK AT THEIR OWN HOMES ON THE NIGHT  
OF THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1871.

The preceding sections of this Report were chiefly devoted to the consideration of the condition of the Sick in Public Institutions; but in order to make an approximation to the total number of the Sick in Ireland on Census night, it became necessary to institute inquiries from the heads of families and other persons capable of affording information as to persons labouring under temporary disease "at their own Homes," in private houses, or at lodging-houses, hotels, and similar places of public resort. With this object "Form C" (sick return) was prepared and placed in the hands of the Enumerators who were directed to inquire at each house, when collecting the "Forms A," if any person returned therein laboured under sickness on the Census night, and where they received affirmative replies to require the information respecting each to be inserted in this Return by the head of the family or some competent person; and in cases where it was not possible to have this done, the Enumerators were directed to fill the form themselves. This Return required, besides the name, age, sex, &c., whether the person was "then able or unable to follow his or her usual occupation," and the nature of such occupation, also the disease or accident which caused illness, and the length of time affected. Upon the back of each form we addressed the following appeal to those persons into whose hands it might fall, many of whom from delicacy of feeling or some other motive might otherwise have objected to supply the information:—

"The great importance to Medical and Statistical Science of the information required by the questions asked in this Form, will, it is hoped, induce the Heads of Families to afford the Enumerators every facility in the execution of their duty, by either filling the Returns themselves, or giving correct information to enable the Enumerators to do so.

"The alleviation of human suffering arising from bodily infirmity, is a work in which every member of the community should naturally feel an interest, and one important step in this direction is to ascertain the extent and character of the evils to be contended with; it is confidently hoped that towards these most desirable objects this Return will materially assist.

"The Medical Attendants on the Sick are earnestly requested to aid the Heads of Families and the Enumerators in filling up this Table, by supplying the proper names of the diseases.

"These Returns will be considered as *strictly confidential*, and will be used solely in compiling General Statistical Tables, in which numbers and classes only shall appear."

We have reason to believe that the objects of this inquiry have not been misconstrued by the public, but met by them in the spirit in which they were intended.

Results of  
Inquiry in  
1861.

The first inquiry of this kind in the British Isles or any country of which the results have been published, was made by the Irish Census Commissioners of 1861, and on that occasion there were as many as 32,977 persons returned as Sick in their own Homes, their ratio to the population not provided with Indoor Medical Relief being as 1 to 190. At that time, however, the country was labouring under the effects of famine and pestilence.

Results of  
Inquiry in  
1861.

The investigation instituted by their predecessors was pursued by the Commissioners of 1861, and from their Report on the subject we learn that on the 7th of April, 1861, there were 23,193 persons labouring under Sickness in their own Homes, their ratio to the population not provided with Indoor Medical Relief being as 1 to 203.

Results of  
present  
Inquiry.

On the present occasion we repeated the investigation of this subject in the manner before mentioned, and received Returns for 23,923 persons labouring under diseases in their own Homes other than Deaf-dumbness, total Blindness, Lunacy, Idiotcy, Epilepsy, or Lameness, and we find them to be in the ratio of 1 to every 222 of the population not provided with Indoor Medical Relief in Lunatic Asylums, Workhouses, Hospitals, Prisons, Reformatories, and Military Barracks. This decrease is chiefly owing to the long period of almost uninterrupted immunity from any outbreak of pestilence, scarcity of food, or social calamity, that this country has enjoyed since the disastrous famine, pestilence, and panic which commenced with the potato-blight of 1845-46, and from the effect of which it was only recovering in 1861. According to localities the ratios differ from 1 in 143 to 1 in 403. By provinces the ratio is 1 in every 216 in Leinster; 1 in 227 in Munster; 1 in 232 in Ulster; and 1 in 208 in Connaught.

Ability or  
Disability of  
Sick to  
Work.

The nature of the diseases under which 23,184 of the 23,923 persons returned on the present occasion as Sick at their own Homes laboured, rendered them incapable of pursuing their usual occupations, or ministering to the wants of other portions of the community; whilst the diseases of the remaining 739 did not so incapacitate them. On this subject the Commissioners of 1861 remark that "the nature of the affection, more



GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.

Numbered  
Ratio of  
Sick to  
Population  
in 1851,  
1861, and  
1871.

REPORT UPON THE GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SICK IN IRELAND ON THE NIGHT OF THE  
2ND OF APRIL, 1871.

The previous portion of this volume having been devoted to the consideration of the condition of the portion of the population suffering from permanent or temporary maladies, in detail, the only subject that remains for us to report upon in this volume is their condition in the aggregate, as shown in Table I., on pages 162 and 163.

We learn from the Report of the Census Commissioners on the *Status of Disease*, 1851, that 164,495 persons, or 1 in every 63 of the population, were labouring under temporary or permanent diseases on the 30th March in that year. On the 7th April, 1861, the sick in Ireland numbered 76,008, or 1 in every 76 of the population; and on the 2nd of April, 1871, they numbered only 71,612, but their proportion to the population was almost the same as in 1861. Before reporting in detail upon the diseases under which these persons were labouring, we will make a few remarks on the state of public health at the taking of the present Census compared with what it was in 1861 and 1851. For this purpose we insert the following statement showing the number in every 100,000 of the population suffering from each class of disease, giving some of the principal diseases of the zymotic class in detail.

STATEMENT showing, by classes of Diseases, the Number of Persons labouring under Permanent or Temporary Diseases, at the time of the Enumeration in 1851, 1861, and 1871; and the Proportion to every 100,000 of the Population.

DISEASES.	Number suffering from each Disease.			Number in every 100,000 of the Population.		
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1851.	1861.	1871.
Small-pox, . . . . .	656	156	122	43.6	2.0	2.0
Measles, . . . . .	1,050	1,269	574	43.5	30.5	3.4
Scarlatina, . . . . .	324	266	477	4.0	4.5	9.6
Dysentery, . . . . .	6,716	480	165	122.0	6.2	1.9
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	5,913	650	362	49.9	12.0	6.7
Influenza, . . . . .	1,542	2,320	983	54.8	49.1	2.5
Fever, . . . . .	12,777	2,250	8,670	200.2	48.6	39.3
Cyathus, . . . . .	2,553	1,207	603	38.3	22.6	11.2
Other Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases, . . . . .	3,620	1,206	1,845	27.0	37.0	19.9
Total Zymotic or Epidemic, &c., Diseases, . . . . .	34,296	9,822	5,579	324.3	169.5	97.9
Diseases of the Brain, Nervous System, and Organs of Sense, . . . . .	34,382	35,539	31,147	374.2	499.0	370.9
Diseases of the Circulating Organs, . . . . .	58	222	1,554	0.8	15.9	16.9
"  "  Respiratory . . . . .	30,289	2,142	4,294	250.4	157.7	172.0
"  "  Digestive . . . . .	4,211	2,787	3,581	60.9	44.0	43.0
"  "  Urinary . . . . .	340	455	405	4.4	7.0	7.4
"  "  Genital . . . . .	496	662	737	10.6	15.6	13.6
"  "  Locomotor . . . . .	4,822	4,067	6,512	104.6	160.9	122.0
"  "  Digestive System, . . . . .	7,367	3,670	1,626	109.4	46.4	39.3
"  "  of Secretion and, . . . . .	10,244	5,619	2,543	109.0	50.2	122.0
Accidental causes, . . . . .	1,224	1,223	1,306	18.7	22.1	23.0
Diseases not specified, . . . . .	452	697	4,064	2.1	12.0	74.0
General total, . . . . .	104,495	76,008	71,612	1,596.9	1,319.9	1,229.9

It is gratifying to find that instead of 534 persons in every 100,000 of the population suffering from zymotic or epidemic diseases as in 1851; or 169 as in 1861; that upon the present occasion there were only 97. Compared with the returns of 1851 those of the present census show a decrease in the rate of all the diseases of this class except scarlatina, the ratio of which is only slightly higher than it was then. The most remarkable feature in it however is the large decrease in the ratio of dysentery, diarrhoea, influenza, and fever, to which we particularly wish to direct attention. Compared with 1861 there has been a decrease in the ratio of all the diseases of the zymotic class except scarlatina, small-pox, and those grouped under the heading "Other zymotic or epidemic, &c., diseases." The largest decreases have occurred in influenza and measles.

The ratio of cases of "diseases of the brain, nervous system, and organs of sense," to 100,000 of the population has increased from 374 in 1851, and 499 in 1861, to 575 in 1871. This is attributable to the greater number of cases of insanity returned on the present than on the two former occasions.

The rate per 100,000 of the population of cases of "diseases of the circulating organs" has also increased from 9 in 1851, and 15 in 1861, to 18 upon the present occasion.

There has also been an increase in the rate of cases of "diseases of the respiratory organs" from 160 per 100,000 of the population in 1851, and 157 in 1861, to 172 upon

the present occasion. Compared with the returns of 1851, there has not been an increase in the actual number of cases, but the proportional increase has occurred in the number of cases of bronchitis and chest affections unspecified, and compared with 1861 in the cases registered under the latter heading.

There has been a steady decrease, since 1851, in the rate of cases of "diseases of the digestive organs," from 68 in that year, and 64 in 1861, to 46 in 1871. The disease in which the greatest decrease has taken place is dyspepsia.

There has been an increase in the ratio to the population of "diseases of the urinary organs," from 4.4 in every 100,000 in 1851, and 7 in 1861, to 7.4 upon the present occasion.

The ratio of "diseases of the generative organs" increased from 10.6 per 100,000 of the population in 1851, to 13.8 in 1861; but upon the present occasion it was less than in the latter year, being only 13.6.

The ratio to the population of "diseases of the locomotive organs" is much below what it was in 1851 and 1861. In the former year it was 134, and in the latter 148, whilst in 1871 it was only 122. The greatest decrease has taken place in the returns of cases of rheumatism, which is, probably, the result of the improvement, of late years, in the lodging and clothing of the poorer classes.

There is a large decrease on the present occasion in the ratio of cases of "diseases of the tegumentary system" compared with 1851, when they numbered 109 in every 100,000 of the population, whilst in 1861 their ratio was 48, and upon the present occasion only 30. This large decrease has taken place in ulceration, scald head, and itch.

The ratio of cases of "diseases of uncertain seat" has also decreased. In 1851 there were 158 cases to every 100,000 of the population; in 1861 there were 152; and, upon the present occasion, 132. This decrease has taken place almost entirely in the number of cases of scrofula and scorboutis.

The ratio of cases suffering from the results of "accidents" is higher upon the present occasion than in the preceding years, forming 25 of every 100,000 of the population, whilst in 1861 their rate to the same number of the population was 21, and in 1851 only 18.

The ratio of "unspecified causes" is much higher upon the present than the two preceding occasions.

In 1851 the proportion of the sick in Ireland to one hundred thousand of the population was 1,594; in 1861 it had decreased to 1,310; but upon the present occasion it has risen to 1,323.

The following seven Tables, from page 162 to 181, show by Localities, Diseases, and Ages, the returns for the sick in Ireland on 3rd April, 1871.

**ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**—It is gratifying to report the decrease in the number of cases belonging to this class of diseases from 34,998 in 1851, and 9,822 in 1861, to 5,278 in 1871; and instead of 1 in every 3 of the sick being affected with diseases of this class as in 1851; and 1 in every 9, as in 1861; there was only 1 in every 14 so affected on the 2nd April, 1871. Of the numbers returned upon the present occasion, 2,428 were returned on Form C as "sick at their own homes"—808 in civil, and 2,120 in rural districts; 899 in hospitals, &c.; and 1,958 in workhouses. The proportion between the sexes of the sick suffering from these diseases on the present occasion differs greatly from what it was on the two former. In 1851 there were 100 males to 114 females; in 1861 there were 100 males to 119 females; whilst upon the present occasion the proportion of the female sex to every 100 of the male has fallen to 99.6.

**Fever.**—The most prevalent disease of this class was fever, with which 2,070 persons—982 males and 1,088 females—or 1 in every 35 sick were affected;—1,064 at their own homes,—105 in civil, and 959 in rural districts; 302 in fever and general hospitals; and 704 in workhouse hospitals. The proportion of the fever patients to the total sick has reduced from 1 in 8 in 1851, and 1 in 32 in 1861, to 1 in 35 upon the present occasion. In 1861 and 1851, also, fever was the most frequent disease of this class, and the number affected on each occasion may be seen in the foregoing statement.

**Ophthalmia.**—This is the second most frequent disease of this class according to the present returns, but the proportion of cases suffering from it to the total sick is much lower than in 1861, when it was only fourth, and in 1851 when it was third, in order of frequency. Thus upon the present occasion only 603, or 1 in every 119 of the total sick were suffering from it, whereas in 1861, 1,507, or 1 in every 58, and in 1851, as many as 3,883, or 1 in every 27 of sick were so affected. It has been chiefly confined to workhouses, where 3,465 of the cases in 1851, 999 of those in 1861, and 539 of the present cases occurred.

GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.

Number and  
Ratio of the  
Sick to the  
Population  
in 1851,  
1861, and  
1871.

Epidemic  
Diseases.

Fever.

Ophthalmia.

[continued on page 182.]

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER, SEXES, AND DISEASES OF THE PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY DISEASED

[illegible]

















TABLE V.—Showing the NUMBER, SEXES, and DISEASES of the PERMANENTLY or TEMPORARILY DISEASED at their

DISEASE	All the cases, Males									In Refractory, Generalized Syphilis (Syphilis), Lues, venerea, Gonorrhea, etc.			In Syphilis and Gonorrhea			Total for Females			
	First			Second			Total			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total										
<b>SCURVY, SCURVY, AND SCURVY</b>																			
Scorbutic	1	1	2	15	30	45	1	4	5				1	1	2	1	5	6	
Throat		1	1	45	90	135	15	45	60				4	2	6	45	90	135	
Shooting scurvy				8	2	10	2	2	4							2	2	4	
Croup													1	1	2				
Throat																			
Stomach				1	1	2													
Pneumonia																			
Hydrothorax		3	3	1	7	8	1	5	6				3	7	10	10	12	22	
Dyspnea				11	5	16	11	9	20	1	2	3	12	11	23	20	19	39	
Lungs				5	1	6	5	1	6				1		1	0	1	1	
Indigestion													1	5	6	4	7	11	
Fever				196	153	349	144	185	329	3	3	6	30	45	75	169	504	673	
Pyrexia	6		6	11	11	22	14	19	33				2	2	4	14	14	28	
Septicemia	2	1	3							6	1	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Septicemia										6	1	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Gonorrhea										6	6	12	12	12	24	18	37	55	
Pharyngitis																			
Ferry																			
Total	9	4	13	242	297	539	250	331	581	10	10	20	75	106	181	311	397	708	
<b>SCURVY, SCURVY, AND SCURVY</b>																			
<i>Of the Brain, Nervous System, and Organs of Sense</i>																			
Hydrocephalus				9		9	2		2							8		8	
Idiotism of Brain													1	1	2	1		1	
Apoplexy																			
Stomach																			
Convulsions				1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1	2	
Paralysis	6	13	19	117	72	189	163	83	246	4	1	5	43	39	82	168	125	293	
Local Paralysis																			
Lockjaw																			
Diphtheria				18	37	55	86	29	115	1	1	2	48	76	124	50	96	146	
Locality	8	2	10																
Diphtheria	8	22	30	64	73	137	10	170	180	300	22	322	30	30	60	345	408	753	
Idiotism	19	29	48	392	321	713	400	500	900	58	80	138	765	865	1630	415	458	873	
Deaf Dumbness	64	30	94	348	285	633	284	241	525	41	70	111	17	28	45	432	378	810	
Madness	64	33	97	348	327	675	289	240	529	5	4	10	39	37	76	485	382	867	
Disease of Ear										1	1	2				1		1	
Disease of Nose																2	2	4	
Disease of Eye	2	2	4	4	6	10	4	7	11	2	3	5	11	10	21	19	38	57	
Disease of Brain, and Nervous System, unspecified	1		1	11	20	31	13	28	41	0	1	1	1	2	3	16	30	46	
Total	143	198	341	1,378	1,000	2,378	1,225	1,158	2,383	63	80	143	805	895	1,700	2,153	1,851	4,004	
<b>SCURVY, SCURVY, AND SCURVY</b>																			
<i>Of the Circulating Organs</i>																			
Disease of Heart	1	2	3	38	66	104	60	60	120	2	1	3	6	7	13	68	67	135	
Aneurism											1	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	
Varicose Veins																1	1	2	
Weakness of Blood				7	8	15	7	3	10							1	1	2	
Stiffness of Blood				1	3	4	1	3	4				1	1	2	2	4	6	
Hæmorrhage, General				1	1	2	1	1	2				3	1	4	1	3	4	
Total	2	4	6	56	83	139	70	67	137	2	2	4	6	7	13	73	72	145	
<b>SCURVY, SCURVY, AND SCURVY</b>																			
<i>Of the Respiratory Organs</i>																			
Cynanosis				3	5	8	2	5	7	2		3	3	6	9	7	4	11	
Inflammation of Lungs				4	5	9	4	9	13			1	1	2	3	5	5	10	
Bronchitis	1	1	2	24	19	43	13	35	48	3	5	8	44	75	119	68	89	157	
Gonorrhoea	8	5	13	166	114	280	116	219	335	3	3	6	24	16	40	143	186	329	
Tuberculosis		3	3	54	44	98	34	47	81				15	9	24	69	30	99	
Water on Chest																			
Emphysema													1		1	3		3	
Chloro Anæmia, unspecified	37	55	92	355	358	713	308	616	924	3	1	4	25	44	69	378	390	768	
Total	58	64	122	482	452	934	426	685	1,111	6	9	15	82	122	204	678	590	1,268	
<b>SCURVY, SCURVY, AND SCURVY</b>																			
<i>Of the Digestive Organs</i>																			
Testicles				1	1	2	1	1	2							1		1	
Jaundice				3	5	8	6	11	17				1	1	2	5	6	11	
Typhoid	3	1	4	5	5	10	6	11	17							8	8	16	
Gonorrhoea	1		1	1	1	2	1	2	3				2		2	0	0	0	
Dyspepsia	2	1	3	25	16	41	1	16	17	1	3	4	9	9	18	5	2	7	
Disease of Intestines		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3				2	2	4	2	3	5	
Piles				6	1	7	1	2	3							6	1	7	
Hæmorrhoids				3	3	6	3	3	6				1	2	3	2	6	8	
Liver Complaint	1	3	4	24	39	63	28	67	95	1	1	2	1	2	3	27	17	44	
Pneumonia				1		1	1		1							1		1	



TABLE VI.—Showing, by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the Number and Diseases of all the

[illegible]





TABLE VI.—Showing, by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the Number and Diseases of all the Persons

PROVINCE, COUNTY, CITY, and TOWN.	SPERMADON														
	Of the CIRCUMSCRIBED DISEASES.							Of the ENDOGENIC DISEASES.							Of
	Diarrhoea.	Amoebic.	Verminous.	Typhoid.	Spasmodic.	Enteric.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatina.	
<b>LEINSTER.</b>															
Dublin, . . . . .	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Douglas, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dublin City, . . . . .	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dublin, . . . . .	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh, . . . . .	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh City, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh, . . . . .	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
King's, . . . . .	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford, . . . . .	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford, . . . . .	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Queen's, . . . . .	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexmouth, . . . . .	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexmouth, . . . . .	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexmouth, . . . . .	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Leinster,</b>	353	13	3	12	14	11	982	34	97	343	879	987	5	1,505	2,000
<b>MUNSTER.</b>															
Cork, . . . . .	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cork City, . . . . .	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cork, . . . . .	132	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kerry, . . . . .	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Limerick City, . . . . .	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Limerick, . . . . .	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipperary, . . . . .	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waterford City, . . . . .	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waterford, . . . . .	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Munster,</b>	236	6	6	13	12	5	273	46	120	615	637	235	4	1,036	2,797
<b>ULSTER.</b>															
Antrim, . . . . .	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antrim, . . . . .	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belmont Town, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Down, . . . . .	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Down, . . . . .	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Down, . . . . .	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fermanagh, . . . . .	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Longford, . . . . .	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tyrone, . . . . .	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Ulster,</b>	166	4	4	14	9	4	223	51	63	348	350	276	1	736	2,416
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>															
Galway Town, . . . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Galway, . . . . .	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leitrim, . . . . .	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayo, . . . . .	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sligo, . . . . .	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sligo, . . . . .	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Connaught,</b>	165	2	2	11	6	5	223	18	31	181	281	155	1	686	2,258
<b>GENERAL TOTAL,</b>	585	24	15	43	41	20	1,035	134	254	1,320	2,496	361	16	7,236	9,304



TABLE VI.—Showing, by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS, the Number and Diseases of all the Persons

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	EPIDEMIOLOGY																		
	OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.							OF THE LACUINATE DISEASES.							OF THE TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.				
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Total.	Consumption.	Phthisis.	Scrophulous.	Chorea.	Paralysis.	Convulsions.	Trachoma.	Total.	Consumption.	Phthisis.	Scrophulous.	Total.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>																			
Dublin, City of	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Dublin, Suburbs	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Kildare	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Kilkenny City	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Wexford	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Longford	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Louth	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Monaghan	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Queens	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
<b>Total Leinster</b>	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
<b>MUNSTER.</b>																			
Cork City	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Cork Suburbs	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Gloucester	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Wexford	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Waterford	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
<b>Total Munster</b>	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
<b>ULSTER.</b>																			
Down	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Downpatrick	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Downpatrick	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
Downpatrick	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
<b>Total Ulster</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6
<b>GENERAL TOTAL.</b>	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6

who laboured under Permanent or Temporary Diseases, on the night of the 2nd April 1871—continued

[illegible]



under Permanent or Temporary Diseases in Ireland, on the night of the 2nd of April, 1871.

[illegible]







GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.  
—  
Scarlatina.

*Scarlatina*.—Has been tenth in order of frequency in 1851, eighth in 1861, and third upon the present occasion. Of 477 cases returned, 387 were at their own homes—29 in civil, and 358 in rural districts; 44 were in general and fever hospitals; and 46 in workhouse hospitals. Cases of this disease formed 1 in every 150 of the sick upon the present occasion, whilst in 1861 their ratio to the total sick was as 1 to 286, and in 1851 as 1 to 323.

Syphilis.

*Syphilis*.—Eighth in order of frequency in 1851, the cases numbering as many as 824; seventh in 1861, numbering only 379; and fourth upon the present occasion, numbering 453. As many as 342 of the number returned in 1851 were in workhouses, only 25 at their own homes, and 257 in hospitals. Sixteen of those returned in 1861 were at their own homes, 144 in hospitals, and 210 in workhouses. Upon the present occasion as many as 322 of the cases were in hospitals, 120 in workhouses, and 11 at their own homes. The opening, since the last Census, of two Lock Hospitals, one in Kildare town, and the other in Cork city, besides special wards in general hospitals for the treatment of this disease will account for the increase in the number of cases of syphilis in hospitals. The proportion between the sexes in 1851 was as 100 males to 249 females; in 1861 as 100 to 178; and in 1871 as 100 to only 66 (or excluding the military 100 males to 143 females). Cases of this disease formed 1 in every 127 of the sick in 1851, 1 in every 205 in 1861, and 1 in every 158 upon the present occasion.

Diarrhoea.

*Diarrhoea*.—Cases of this disease were fifth in order of frequency in 1851, 1861, and 1871, the number suffering from it on each occasion being respectively 3,013, 659, and 362, and the proportion to the total sick, 1 in 35, 1 in 110, and 1 in 198. The number of males affected in 1851 and 1871 was greater than females, but in 1861 the reverse was the case. On all occasions the majority of cases occurred in workhouses, there being 244 upon the present occasion, besides 108 at their own homes, and 15 in hospitals. Of the cases that occurred in their own homes, 22 were in civil, and 81 in rural districts.

Measles.

*Measles*.—Cases of this disease were sixth in order of frequency in 1861 and upon the present occasion, and third in 1851. In 1851 they numbered 1,035, or 1 in every 101 of the total sick; in 1861 they numbered 1,308, the proportion to the total sick being 1 in every 58; and upon the recent inquiry they numbered 274, and their proportion was 1 in every 261. Of the cases returned upon the present occasion 214 were at their own homes, 3 in hospitals, and 57 in workhouses.

Erysipelas.

*Erysipelas*.—Cases of this disease were eleventh in order of frequency in 1851, ninth in 1861, and seventh upon the present occasion. The number of cases returned in 1851 was 256, and their proportion to the total sick was as 1 to 405; there were 228 returned in 1861, and their ratio to the total sick was as 1 to 333; and upon the present occasion the cases numbered 236, and their proportion to the total sick was as 1 to 302. Of the cases returned upon the present occasion, 177 were at their own homes, 15 in hospitals, and 44 in workhouses. According to the present returns and those of the two previous Censuses, the number of females affected was greater than that of males.

Whooping  
Cough.

*Whooping Cough*.—In 1851 cases of this disease numbered 359, their ratio to the total sick was as 1 to 291, and they were ninth in order of frequency. According to the returns of 1861 they numbered 153, their ratio to the total sick was as 1 to 497, and they were tenth in order of frequency. Upon the present occasion there were 217 cases returned, their ratio to the total sick being as 1 to 330, and they were eighth in order of frequency. Of these, 154 were at their own homes, 7 in hospitals, and 56 in workhouses.

Influenza.

*Influenza*.—The returns of 1851 afford as many as 3,542 cases of this disease, compared with 2,330 in 1861, and only 202 in 1871. In 1851 they ranked fourth in order of frequency; in 1861, second; and upon the present occasion only ninth. Of the number recently returned, 150 were at their own homes, 5 in hospitals, and 47 in workhouses.

Small-pox.

*Small-pox and Chicken-pox*.—Upon the present occasion there were 108 cases of the former and 14 of the latter disease, making in all 122 cases, compared with 116 in 1861, and 388 in 1851. The ratio of this disease to the total sick is as 1 to 587. Fifty-three of these cases were at their own homes—27 in civil, and 26 in rural districts; 13 in hospitals; and 56 in workhouses.

Dysentery.

*Dysentery*.—There were 105 cases of this disease returned upon the present occasion, as compared with 6,716 in 1851, and 480 in 1861. Sixty-seven of these cases were returned from the homes of the patients, 7 in hospitals, and 31 in workhouses.

Gonorrhoea.

*Gonorrhoea*.—There were 99 persons—73 males and 26 females—returned as suffering from this disease, 93 of whom were in hospitals, and the remaining 6 in workhouses.

Ague.

*Ague*.—Thirty-one males and 10 females were suffering from this disease, of whom 38 were at their own homes, 7 in hospitals, and 1 in a workhouse.

Of the remaining 17 cases of diseases of this class 6 were of croup, the same number of mumps, 2 of cholera, and 1 each of thrush, pemphigus, and farcy.

GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.

Sporadic  
Diseases.

**SPORADIC DISEASES.**—We now report upon, in detail, the returns of diseases of a sporadic nature, or such as do not generally occur as epidemics, which have been arranged according to the classifications of 1851 and 1851.

**DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ORGANS OF SENSE.**—The increase in the number of cases of diseases of this class returned upon the present occasion, has been already noticed on page 161. In 1851 the proportion between the sexes of sufferers from diseases of these organs, was as 100 males to 97.7 females; in 1861 the proportion of the latter sex had risen slightly; but upon the present occasion their proportion has fallen to 93.6 females to every 100 males.

Of the Brain,  
Nervous  
System, &c.

**Insanity, Idiocy, Blindness, Deaf-dumbness.**—The condition of those suffering from these diseases, which were the most frequent of this class in the order in which they are placed, has been already reported upon.

Insanity,  
Idiocy,  
Blindness,  
Deaf-dumb-  
ness,  
Paralysis.

**Paralysis.**—Except the four preceding, this was the most frequent disease of this class, both on the present occasion and in 1851 and 1861. There were 1,375 cases returned in 1851, their ratio to the total sick being as 1 to 76; in 1861 there were 1,654 returned, their ratio being as 1 to 45; and upon the present occasion there were 1,943 such cases, forming 1 in every 37 of the total sick. Of those returned upon the present occasion 1,392 were at their own homes, 54 in hospitals, and 597 in workhouses. There were also 2 cases of lead paralysis returned upon the present occasion. The number of males returned as suffering from paralysis both on the present and two former inquiries exceeded that of females.

**Epilepsy.**—There were returns of 547 cases of this disease upon the present occasion compared with 578 in 1861, and 856 in 1851. Of this number, which comprised 237 males and 410 females, 138 were at their own homes, 11 in hospitals, and 498 in workhouses. In 1861, and 1851 also, the greatest number were resident in workhouses; and the number of the female sex affected far exceeded that of the male.

Epilepsy.

**Diseases of Brain and Nervous System Unspecified.**—On the present occasion there were 462 cases returned of "Brain Diseases," "Nervous Affection," "Nervousness," &c. 357 on Form C, as at their own homes, 33 from hospitals, and 72 from workhouses. In 1861 there were 319 cases of unspecified nervous diseases returned, 248 of which were at their homes. The number of females so affected was much greater than that of males, there being 292 of the former and 170 of the latter. In 1861 also the number of the female sex affected was in excess of that of the male.

Of Brain and  
Nervous  
System  
Unspecified.

**Diseases of Eye.**—There were 397 cases returned of diseases of the eye, 209 males and 188 females. Of the entire number 106 were at their own homes—23 in civil, and 83 in rural districts; 108 in hospitals; and 183 in workhouses. Some of these were totally deprived of sight and others only partially.

Diseases  
of Eye.

**Apoplexy.**—There were 34 cases of apoplexy returned on the present occasion, compared with 49 in 1861, and 54 in 1851. The number of the male sex affected on each occasion was greater than that of the female. As many as 29 of the present cases were returned on Form C.

Apoplexy.

**Hydrocephalus.**—There were only 24 cases of water on the brain returned upon the present occasion, 23 of these were at their own homes, and the remaining one in a workhouse hospital.

Hydro-  
cephalus

**Convulsions.**—The number of cases of convulsions has decreased from 80 in 1851, and 28 in 1861, to 22 upon the present occasion; 14 of these were at their own homes, and the remaining 8 in workhouses.

Convul-  
sions.

**Diseases of Ear.**—There were only 19 cases of diseases of the ear returned upon the present occasion, whilst in 1861 there were 72, and in 1851 there were 46. Four of the cases returned upon the present occasion were at their own homes, 6 in hospitals, and the remaining 9 in workhouses.

Diseases  
of Ear.

**Inflammation of Brain.**—There were returns of only 12 such cases upon the present occasion, whilst as many as 95 were recorded in 1861, and 65 in 1851.

Inflam-  
mation of  
Brain.  
Sunstroke.

**Sunstroke.**—There were returned upon the present occasion 8 cases, all males, suffering, it was stated, from "sunstroke;" 6 of these were at their own homes.

**Delirium Tremens.**—There were 8 cases of this disease recorded; 2 at their own homes, 2 in hospitals, and 4 in workhouses. In 1861 there were 7 cases of this disease returned.

Delirium  
Tremens.

**Diseases of Nose.**—In 1851 there were 19 cases returned, and in 1861 a similar number, but on the present occasion there were only 7.

Diseases  
of Nose.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SICK.	<i>Lock-jaw.</i> —There were 2 cases of lock-jaw recorded upon the present occasion, 1 on Form C, the Household Return, and the other on an hospital return. There were 3 cases recorded in 1861, and 4 in 1851.
Diseases of Circulating Organs.	<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATING ORGANS.</b> —The proportion between the sexes of persons suffering from diseases of the circulating organs was in 1851 as 100 males to 122 females; in 1861 to a similar number of males, there were as many as 140 females; but upon the present occasion the proportion has fallen to 100 males to 125 females. One person in every 196 of the sick in 1851 were suffering from diseases of this class; 1 in every 82 in 1861; and 1 in every 79 upon the present occasion.
Heart Disease.	<i>Disease of Heart.</i> —The returns of this disease upon the present occasion were much more numerous than those of the two previous Censuses. In 1851 the returns amounted to only 365 cases—151 males and 214 females; in 1861 they numbered 780—308 males and 472 females; and upon the present occasion 868—363 males and 505 females. The large majority (676) of these cases were returned on Form C, 133 were in workhouses, 59 in hospitals. These cases form 1 in every 83 of the total sick in Ireland.
Vomiting of Blood.	<i>Vomiting of Blood.</i> —There were 53 cases of vomiting of blood returned upon the present occasion, compared with 39 in 1861, and 43 in 1851. Forty-two of the present cases were returned on Form C (the household enquiry).
Spitting of Blood.	<i>Spitting of Blood.</i> —In 1851 there were 83 cases of this disease returned; in 1861 there were 36; and upon the present occasion they have further reduced to 41. Of these cases 23 occurred at the parties' own homes, 8 in hospitals, and 10 in workhouses.
Aneurism.	<i>Aneurism.</i> —There were 14 cases of aneurism returned in 1851, 17 in 1861, and 24 upon the present occasion. Twenty of the subjects of this disease were males; and 18 of the entire number—14 males and 4 females—were in hospitals.
Hæmorrhage.	<i>Hæmorrhage, General.</i> —There were 21 cases returned as "Hæmorrhage," 8 on Forms C, 5 from hospitals, and 8 from workhouses; the sexes being 6 males and 15 females. In 1861 the cases similarly returned amounted to 30, and in 1851 to 29.
Varicose Veins.	<i>Varicose Veins.</i> —Eleven males—3 at their own homes, 4 in hospitals, and 4 in workhouses, were returned as suffering from varicose veins.
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b> —The returns for diseases of this class in 1851 were 10,509, or 1 in every 10 of the total sick; in 1861 they amounted to 9,145, or 1 in every 8 of the entire number of sick upon that occasion; and those returned on the 2nd April, 1871, amounted to 9,304—4,773 males and 4,531 females, or 1 in every 8 of the total sick. The proportion between the sexes affected with diseases of this class in 1851 was as 100 males to 113 females; in 1861 as 100 to 104 females; and upon the present occasion as 100 males to only 95 females.
Consumption.	<i>Consumption.</i> —Cases of consumption were the most numerous of those in which the exact diseases of the respiratory organs were specified, amounting to 2,480—1,171 males and 1,309 females. Of these 1,970 were at their own homes—324 in civil and 1,646 in rural districts; 183 were in hospitals; and 377 in workhouses. These cases were in the proportion of 1 to every 29 of the entire sick. There is a marked decrease in the number of cases of this disease, compared with 1851, when there were as many as 4,189 returned, and with 1861, when there were 2,650; the proportion to the entire sick on the former occasion was as 1 to 25, and on the latter as 1 to 29. The number of females affected has on each occasion exceeded that of the males.
Bronchitis.	<i>Bronchitis.</i> —Next to consumption this is the most frequent disease of the respiratory organs, 1,739 cases of it having been returned upon the present occasion. In 1851 there were 1,490 cases returned, and 1,860 in 1861. In the latter year and upon the present occasion the number of females returned was less than that of males. Of the cases returned upon the present occasion 457 were at their own homes—140 in civil, and 317 in rural districts; 176 were in hospitals; and as many as 1,106 in workhouses.
Asthma.	<i>Asthma.</i> —The number of cases of asthma returned upon the present occasion is considerably below that returned at either of the two former enumerations. Thus there were 1,129 cases returned in 1851, and 1,177 in 1861, but only 861 upon the present occasion. Of this number 624 were at their own homes, 5 in hospitals, and 232 in workhouses. In 1861 and 1851 the number of the female sex affected exceeded that of the male, whereas upon the present occasion the reverse is the case.
Inflammation of Lungs.	<i>Inflammation of Lungs.</i> —In 1851 and 1861 this was the second most frequent disease of the respiratory organs, the cases returned on the former occasion numbering 2,504, of which 2,016 were at their own homes, and on the latter 2,313, of which 2,163 were similarly located. We have received returns of only 294 cases upon the present occasion, 221 of whom were at their own homes—36 in civil, and 185 in rural districts; 44 in hospitals; and 29 in workhouses.

*Cynanche*.—There were 154 cases of throat affections returned upon the present occasion, compared with 176 in 1861, and 272 in 1851. Of the above 154 cases, 115 were on Forms C (at their own homes), 22 in hospitals, and 17 in workhouses.

*Water on Chest*.—There were 10 cases of this disease returned upon the present occasion, 9 in 1861, and 12 in 1851.

*Emphysema*.—In 1861 there were 12 cases of this disease returned, and upon the present occasion only 7.

*Chest Affection Unspecified*.—Cases returned as "Chest Disease," or such undefined terms, chiefly occurring on Forms C, and numbering 3,759, were classified under this heading.

**DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.**—The number of cases of diseases of the digestive organs returned upon the present is much lower than on either of the two former occasions. In 1851 as many as 4,511, or 1 in every 23 of the total sick, were suffering from diseases of this class; and 3,767, or 1 in every 20, in 1861. Upon the present occasion there were only 2,531, or 1,304 males and 1,327 females, being 1 in every 28 of the total sick so affected. Upon the two former as well as on the present occasion the number of females suffering from diseases of the digestive organs exceeded that of the males.

*Disease of Stomach*.—Cases of this disease were the most numerous upon the present occasion, numbering 654—299 males and 355 females. As many as 520 of these were returned on Form C—29 in civil, and 491 in rural districts; 27 were in hospitals; and 107 in workhouses. There were 334 cases of this disease returned in 1851, and 526 in 1861.

*Droopy*.—This disease afforded a return of as many as 1,454 cases in 1851, and 952 in 1861, whilst upon the present occasion they numbered only 497—223 males and 275 females. Of this number 298 were at their own homes, 45 in hospitals, and 154 in workhouses. The observations of the Census Commissioners of 1851 on this disease; and also those of the Commissioners of 1861 on the decrease in the number of these cases then returned is well worthy of repetition:—"The chief item in this class was droopy; and as this affection presents unmistakable symptoms, the returns of it are in all probability very correct. Of what particular diseases of the liver, heart, kidneys, or lungs, the droopical appearances manifested in these patients were symptoms, we have no means of determining; but ascites has long been recognised as one of the most frequent disorders among that class of the population of Ireland who live chiefly upon potatoes. How far the alteration of food lately introduced into this country may hereafter affect the extent of this disease will be determined by future investigations."—See *Status of Disease for 1851*, page 118. "So far as the present returns afford truthful information, and taking into account the decrease of population since that period, they justify the foregoing observations. This decrease in droopy, not dependent on organic disease, may, we think, be in part attributed to the alteration in the diet of the great bulk of the Irish people from potatoes to Indian meal, or other cereal food; as well as the decrease in chest affection is probably owing to the acknowledged improvement in the lodging and clothing of the lower classes."—See *Status of Disease for 1861*, page 136.

*Liver Complaint*.—Next to droopy cases of disease of the liver were the most frequent; 462 of such—217 males and 245 females—having been returned. Of these, 369 were returned on Form C, 38 were in hospitals, and 55 in workhouses. The cases returned in 1851 numbered 513, and those in 1861 only three less. On each of these occasions as on the present there were more females than males affected.

*Dyspepsia*.—Three hundred and thirteen cases of dyspepsia—132 males and 181 females—were returned upon the present occasion, 526 in 1861, and 345 in 1851. The workhouse returns afforded 236 of the cases on the present occasion, hospital returns 48, and Form C, 29. On the two former occasions also the majority were in workhouses.

*Worms*.—Ninety-five persons suffering from worms—47 males and 48 females—were returned upon the present occasion, compared with 263 in 1851, and 259 in 1861.

*Moræus*.—There were 747 cases returned in 1851, and 275 in 1861. Upon the present occasion there were only 91 cases, 29 of which were on Form C, 4 on hospital returns, and 58 in workhouses.

*Hernia*.—There were 88 cases of this disease—80 males and 8 females—returned upon the present occasion, compared with 91 in 1861, and 73 in 1851. Thirty-nine of the previous number were at their own homes, 7 in hospitals, and 42 in workhouses.

*Jaundice*.—Seventy-eight cases of jaundice—32 males and 46 females—were returned upon the present occasion, compared with 79 in 1861, and 129 in 1851. Of these 78 cases, 57 were returned as at their own homes, 14 were in hospitals, and 7 in workhouses.

GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.

Water on  
Chest.

Emphy-  
sema.

Chest Affec-  
tion un-  
specified.

Diseases of  
the Dige-  
stive Organs.

Disease of  
Stomach.

Droopy.

Liver  
Complaint.

Dyspepsia.

Worms.

Moræus.

Hernia.

Jaundice.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SICK.	<i>Gastric Fever.</i> —There were only 70 persons—30 males and 40 females—returned as suffering from gastric fever, 37 were at their own homes, 27 were in hospitals, and 6 in workhouses. In 1861 the cases of this disease numbered as many as 93, whilst in 1851 they were only 53.
Disease of Intestines.	<i>Disease of Intestines.</i> —Cases of this disease have greatly decreased; from 167 in 1851, and 127 in 1861, to 68 on the present occasion—35 males and 33 females. Of these 31 were at home, 15 in hospitals, and 22 in workhouses.
Piles.	<i>Piles.</i> —Only 64 cases of this disease were returned upon the present occasion. The sexes being 48 males, and 16 females. Of these cases, 40 were returned on Form C, 12 were in hospitals, and 12 in workhouses; whilst in 1861 and 1851 they numbered respectively 89 and 92.
Colic.	<i>Colic.</i> —There is a striking decrease in the number of cases of this disease compared with 1851 and 1861, when they numbered 178 and 139, respectively, while upon the present occasion they amounted to only 19—12 males and 7 females—of whom 11 were on Form C, 3 in hospitals, and 5 in workhouses.
Inflammation of Bowels.	<i>Inflammation of Bowels.</i> —Cases returned under this heading numbered on the present occasion 18—9 males and 9 females—of whom 14 were returned as from their own homes, 3 were in hospitals, and 1 in a workhouse. Fifty-eight were returned in 1861, and 64 in 1851.
Teething.	<i>Teething.</i> —Affections consequent upon difficult dentition afforded 10 cases on the present occasion—3 males and 7 females. Of these 6 occurred at home, and 4 in workhouses. In 1861 thirty-eight cases were returned, and in 1851 there were 21.
Peritonitis.	<i>Peritonitis.</i> —There were only 4 cases of this disease returned on the present occasion, —3 males and 1 female—compared with 1861, when they numbered 5, and 1851 when they were 8.
Diseases of the Urinary Organs.	<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.</b> —There were 403 cases of diseases of the urinary organs—305 in males and 98 in females—returned upon the present occasion, compared with 289 in 1861, and 405 in 1851. Although there is a decrease in the number of cases, still the proportion of those returned on the present occasion to the total sick is higher than in 1861, being as 1 to 178, whereas in 1861 it was as 1 to 188. Of these 403 cases, 253 were returned on Form C, 61 in hospitals, and 89 in workhouses.
Urinary Diseases Unspecified.	<i>Urinary Diseases Unspecified.</i> —Cases of diseases of the urinary organs returned in undefined terms, and included under this heading, are the most numerous of this class, the total of which is 209—166 males and 43 females—154 in their own homes, 13 in hospitals, and 42 in workhouses.
Kidney Disease.	<i>Disease of Kidney.</i> —This is the second disease of this class in numerical importance, the number being 101—63 males and 38 females—which is far in excess of 1861, when they numbered only 40, and in 1851 only 17. Of the above mentioned 101 cases—66 were returned on Form C, 14 were in hospitals, and 21 in workhouses.
Diabetes.	<i>Diabetes.</i> —Thirty-eight cases of this disease occurred on the present occasion—24 males and 14 females—of which 25 were at their own homes, 6 in hospital, and 7 in workhouses. In 1861 there were 39 cases; and in 1851 only 10.
Stricture.	<i>Stricture.</i> —On the present occasion 32 cases—all males—were returned, 1 on Form C, as many as 18 in hospitals, and 13 in workhouses.
Bladder Disease.	<i>Disease of Bladder.</i> —Under this heading 17 cases—14 males and 3 females—were registered on the present occasion. This number is little more than half the cases returned in 1861 or 1851.
Stone.	<i>Stone.</i> —Cases of this disease are very few on the present occasion, numbering only 6, all males, whereas in 1861 there were as many as 68, and, in 1851, 32 cases. Of the former 6 cases, 3 were in hospitals, and 3 in workhouses.
Diseases of Generative Organs.	<b>DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.</b> —Cases of diseases of this class, not previously reported on, numbered 737—63 males and 674 females—or, 1 in every 97 of the total sick in Ireland, 365 of whom were at their own homes, 148 in hospitals, and 224 in workhouses. In 1861 they numbered 802, or 1 in 95 of the total sick; and in 1851 only 693, or 1 in 151.
Childbed.	<i>Childbed.</i> —Including those in the puerperal as well as the parturient state, numbered 542, or 1 in every 132 of the total sick; 339 were returned on Form C, 47 were in hospitals, and 156 in workhouses. There were 642 returned in 1861, and 533 in 1851.
Diseases of Genital Organs unspecified.	<i>Diseases of Genital Organs, Unspecified.</i> —There is a very great increase on the present occasion in the number of cases of diseases of the genital organs returned in undefined terms, numbering as many as 122—63 males and 59 females—against 35 in 1861, and 32 in 1851.
Parasæmæ.	<i>Parasæmæ.</i> —Thirty-seven cases of disordered menstruation were returned on the present occasion, 65 in 1861, and 77 in 1851.

*Uterine and Ovarian Disease.*—The present returns afford 18 cases of diseases of these organs, all of which were in hospitals.

*Protruded Uteri.*—Ten cases of this disease—3 in hospitals, and 7 in workhouses—were returned upon the present occasion, and the same number in 1861, while in 1851 there were 13.

*Cancer Uteri.*—There were 8 cases of this disease returned upon the present occasion, 5 on Form C, and 3 in hospitals, whilst in 1861 there were no less than 42, but in 1851 only 14.

*DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.*—The return of diseases on the present occasion of the locomotive organs number 5,612, the sexes being 3,619 males and 2,993 females. Of this number 3,311 were on Form C, 612 in hospitals, and 2,699 in workhouses. In 1851 this class numbered 8,222, or 1 in every 12 of the total sick, in 1861 8,607, or 1 in every 9, and by the present returns 1 in every 11.

*Rheumatism.*—The most numerous disease of the locomotive organs is rheumatism, to which the Irish are particularly susceptible, on account of the dampness of the climate, and of which we have 3,331 cases returned on the present occasion, 1,587 males and 1,744 females. The number returned as suffering at their homes was 2,470, in hospitals 166, and in workhouses 695. In 1861 there were 4,103, and in 1851 3,953 cases.

*Lameness and "Crippled."*—There were 1,662 cases of this disease on the present occasion returned—1,042 males and 620 females—of which only 38 cases were at their own homes, 44 in hospitals, and the vast majority (1,580) in workhouses.

*Fractures.*—Fractures are more numerous on this than any of the previous Censuses, numbering 662, as compared with 513 in 1861, and 519 in 1851. The above 662 cases of this disease form 1 in every 108 of the total sick.

*Diseases of the Bones and Joints.*—There were only 377 cases—223 males and 154 females—afforded by the present returns. In 1861 there were 585, and 759 in 1851, or more than double the present number. Of the former 377 cases, 179 were returned on Form C, 116 in hospitals, and 82 in workhouses.

*Spine Disease.*—There were 347 cases of disease of the spine returned in 1851, 295 in 1861, and 273 in 1871, the sexes being nearly equal. Of these 188 were returned on Forms C, 24 on hospital, and 61 on workhouse returns.

*Hip Disease.*—Of hip disease we have returned only 192 cases—110 males and 82 females—69 of whom were returned as from their homes, 53 in hospitals, and 70 in workhouses. In 1861, 194 cases were returned, and in 1851 as many as 283.

*Dislocations.*—Seventy-three cases of dislocations were returned on the present occasion—43 males and 30 females—as against 350 in 1861, and 75 in 1851. Of the present 73 cases, 52 were on Form C, 7 in hospitals, and 14 in workhouses.

*Amputations.*—Amputations, for which there were returns in 1851 and 1861 of 58 and 31 cases respectively, number 42 on the present occasion, the sexes being 32 males and 10 females. Six of these cases were returned as from their own homes, 30 were in hospitals, and 16 in workhouses.

*DISEASES OF THE TEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.*—There appears from the present returns to be a great diminution in cases of this class of diseases as compared with 1851, when they numbered 7,167, or 1 in every 15 of the total sick, and in 1861, 2,810, or 1 in every 27, while on the present occasion they numbered only 1,628—1,035 males and 593 females, or one in every 44 of the total sick. Of these, 208 were returned on Form C, 333 in hospitals, and 1,087 in workhouses.

*Ulceration.*—This class of disease numbers only 749—531 males and 218 females, on the present occasion, or little more than one-half of the number of cases (1,404) returned in 1861, and also little more than one-quarter those of 1851, when they numbered 2,616, or 1 in every 40 of the total sick. Of the above 749, only 95 were suffering at their homes, 153 in hospitals and 501 in workhouses.

*Psoriasis, Eczema, and other Skin Diseases.*—The number of cases returned as skin disease upon the present occasion are far less than in the years of 1851 or 1861. In 1851 the cases were 789, or 1 in 132; in 1861, 459 cases or 1 in 166; and in 1871, 389 cases—323 males and 166 females—or 1 in 184. Of the above 389 persons 115 were in hospitals, 221 in workhouses, and 53 at their own homes.

*Itch.*—There were 238 cases of this disease, 127 males and 111 females, returned on the present occasion, which is much below the number returned in 1861, when there were 397 cases, 384 in workhouses, 9 in hospitals, and 4 at their own homes.

*Scald Head.*—There were 276 cases of scald head recorded in the year 1861, and on the present occasion only 76. These 76 persons were 38 males and 38 females, all of whom were residing in workhouses.

GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.

Protruded  
Uteri.

Cancer  
Uteri

Diseases of  
Locomotive  
Organs.

Rheuma-  
tism.

Lameness  
and Crip-  
pled.

Fractures.

Diseases of  
Bones and  
Joints.

Spine  
Disease

Hip Disease.

Disloca-  
tions

Amputa-  
tions.

Diseases of  
Tegumen-  
tary System.

Ulceration.

Psoriasis,  
Eczema, and  
other Skin  
Diseases.

Itch.

Scald Head.

GENERAL  
SUMMARY OF  
THE SICK.  
—  
Purpura and  
Scurvy.

*Anthrax*.—There were 53 cases of this disease returned, 45 males and 8 females.  
*Onychia and Paronychia*.—Fifty cases were returned under this heading, 27 males and 23 females—15 in hospitals, 11 in workhouses, and 24 at their homes.

Fistula.  
Chilblains.

*Purpura and Scurvy*.—The cases of purpura and scurvy amounted to 36—viz., 24 males and 12 females. In 1851 as many as 149 persons were suffering from this disease, induced by destitution, consequent on the previous famine.

*Fistula*.—There were 24 cases of fistula returned, 16 in males and 8 in females.

*Chilblains*.—The number of cases under this heading were 13—9 females and 4 males.

Diseases of  
Uncertain  
Seat.

**DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.**—Cases registered under this heading amounted to 7,545, and the sexes to 3,044 males and 4,501 females, being in the ratio of 1 to every 9 of the entire sick. There were 8,869 cases returned in 1861, and 10,394 in 1851.

Infirmary,  
Debility and  
Old Age

*Infirmary, Debility and Old Age*.—There were 5,477 cases of disease so returned—1,971 males and 3,506 females—being 1 in every 13 of the sick. Of these 3,069 were in workhouses, 54 in hospitals, and 2,354 at their homes.

Scrofula.

*Scrofula*.—Under this heading 949 cases were returned—507 males and 442 females—being 1 in 75 of the sick, and thus distributed—553 in workhouses, 37 in hospitals, and 359 at their homes, whilst in 1861 and 1851, such cases numbered 1,615 and 2,654 respectively. Regarding the decrease in the number of cases in 1861, the Commissioners say:—"This disparity between the returns of the two periods may, in part, be accounted for by the fact of the diseases previously classed under the generic term of scrofula being, on the present occasion, better understood and returned in accordance with the present advanced knowledge of disease—under other affections; still it seems to be generally acknowledged that those outward and visible signs of scrofula, which were so manifest in former years, do not now present themselves in the same abundance; and it may be presumed that with the improved condition of the country, scrofulous affections are becoming less frequent."

Cancer.

*Cancer*.—For this disease there were returns of 353 cases in 1851, 433 in 1861, and 486—212 males and 274 females—on the present occasion. Of the latter number 344 were returned as at their own homes, 47 in hospitals, and 95 in workhouses. There was only 1 case of malignant fungus.

Inflammation.

*Inflammation*.—Two hundred and twenty-five cases of inflammation, 135 in males and 90 in females, were returned; of which number 171 were at their own homes, 48 in hospitals and 6 in workhouses. The parts affected were not specified.

Tumours.

*Tumours*.—The number of persons returned as affected with tumours amounted to 76, against as many as 173 in 1861.

Gout.

*Gout*.—There were 37 cases of gout recorded in the year 1871, being exactly half the number specified in 1861.

Mortification.

*Mortification*.—The cases of mortification amounted to 28—15 males and 13 females; and there was only 1 case of phlebitis.

Abscess.

*Abscess*.—Two hundred and sixty-five cases of abscess were returned—155 males and 110 females—109 in workhouses, 85 in hospitals, and at their homes 71. The cases recorded in 1861 amounted to 384, and those in 1851 to 714.

Accidental  
Causes.

**ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.**—There were 1,355 cases of accidents, in 506 females and 849 males, or 1 in 53 of the entire sick, but in 1,069 cases their nature was unspecified—691 males and 378 females. We also find 173 instances of burns or scalds, 73 males and 100 females, of whom 89 were at their own homes, 29 in hospitals and 55 in workhouses. The items for wounds is 86, 69 males and 17 females, being nearly one-fourth of the number returned in 1861, when they numbered 301. Nine cases, the effects of destitution, 2 males and 7 females; and 8 cases of injuries of the head in 6 males and 2 females. The effects of intemperance, 5 cases, 4 males and 1 female; 3 cases from the "bite of a dog," 2 males and 1 female; and 2 males from poison.

Diseases not  
specified.

Of the total number of cases enumerated 4,054 were returned as sick but without the disease being specified, the sexes being 1,968 males and 2,086 females, distributed as follows, 2,226 at their own homes, 151 in hospitals and 1,677 in workhouses.

Unavailable  
Population.

To calculate the proportion of the population who were unavailable for ministering to the wants of the community on the 2nd April, 1871, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the sick but also those who from infirmity, poverty or crime were rendered unavailable as working members. Adopting this plan we find 1 in 59·4 of the entire population; 1 in every 45·1 in Limerick, 1 in every 48·7 in Munster, 1 in every 82·7 in Ulster, and 1 in every 79·6 in Connaught were so incapacitated. The difference in these proportions serves in some degree to exhibit the relative amount of sickness, infirmity, poverty, or crime in each province.



In 1861, one person in every 52·2 of the entire population were unavailable for working purposes, whilst in 1851 the proportion was as high as 1 in every 20·2. The circumstances that influence the amount of unavailable population were summed up by the Census Commissioners of 1851 in the following words, with which we entirely coincide:—  
 "In speculating upon the causes of these provincial disproportions we must consider the relative amount of population, the character and industrial pursuits of the people, the extent of medical relief, the avenues for employment, and the incentives to crime. The period of the year at which any investigation of this nature is undertaken will likewise influence the general proportion, as respects poverty, disease, and crime—certain affections, particularly of an epidemic character, prevailing more at one season than another; the pauper population within the workhouses varying according to the season, the amount of food within reach of the working classes, or the demand for labour; crime being also influenced by season: and the number of criminals in the different prisons depending, to a certain extent, on the period of the assize or other judicial investigation".  
 —See *Report upon the Status of Disease for 1851*, page 115.

In concluding this our report upon the Status of Disease, we beg to congratulate your Excellency on the generally improved sanitary condition of the country, and especially on its freedom from epidemic diseases, which the present returns show when compared with those of 1861 and 1851.

We have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's very faithful servants,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,	} Commissioners.
<i>Registrar-General,</i>	
WILLIAM R. WILDE,	
GEO. WHITLEY ABRAHAM,	

HENRY WILKIE,  
*Secretary.*

CENSUS OFFICE,  
 CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,  
 31st October, 1873.







HOBBYMAN'S Fever Hospital, Queen's County, 119.

HULLINGHAM—District Lunatic Asylum, 84, 85—County Westminster Infirmary at 119.

HUMILIANS among the blind, 44

HUSHING—See Deaf-Deafness.

USAGES of deaf and dumb, under the various, at 4

NARRATIVE INSTITUTIONS for education of deaf and dumb at Clonsilla, Dublin, 36, 37.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF EDUCATION, suggestions for providing education for deaf and dumb by, 35

NATAS, County North Infirmary at, 119.

NEIGHBORLY Widows' Almshouse, North County, 114.

New Room, Houghlin Fever Hospital, 112—Lying-in Hospital, 113

—County Hospital, 113, 114.

NEWBY'S Fever Hospital, county Down, 120.

NEWBY'S Fever Hospital, county Wicklow, 106, 112.

NEWBY'S Fever Hospital, county Wicklow, 120.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, 39, 118—of the parents of the deaf and dumb, 14, 15, 17—of the blind, 39, 45—of lunatics and idiots, 65, 73—of those in receipt, 50, 51—of persons in workhouses, 102, 104, 106, 111—of persons in hospitals, 123, 124—of persons of charitable institutions, 125, 141—of persons of prisons, 144, 151—of persons of reformatory schools, 152.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, referred to, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, condition of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, county of, 35.

TRALEE, County Kerry, Infirmary and Fever Hospital at, 118.

TRINITY Hospital, New Ross, county Wicklow, 122, 124.

TRINITY Fever Hospital, County Kerry, 120.

TRINITY, King's County Infirmary at, 118.

TULLOH FEVER Hospital, county Carlow, 124.

TWIN MOUNT, 18, 19.

TYNDAL—Dial and dial school at, 32, 33—District Lunatic Asylum, 34, 35—County Infirmary, 151.

UNION INSTITUTION for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 32, 33, 46, 47—22th Female Penitentiary, Belfast, 157.

UNION, a name of Wicklow, 31.

UNION, POOR LAW—population of, in 1861 and 1871, 98, 100—boroughs of, 96—amount of out-door relief given by, 97—best and worst circumstances regarding pauperism, 102.

UNIONIST SOCIETY, Widows' Almshouse of, Dublin City, 122.

UNIONIST Private Lunatic Asylum, Clontarf, Dublin Suburbs, 34, 35.

UNIONIST Asylum for Paupered Widows, Limerick City, 126.

WATERFORD District Lunatic Asylum, 34, 35—General Lying-in Hospital, 125—Lying-in Hospital, 125—Fever Hospital, Portlaw, 128.

WATERFORD ASSOCIATION, City of Dublin, 122.

WATERFORD County Infirmary, Mullingar, 116.

WATERFORD Lying-in Hospital, Dublin City, 125.

WATERFORD Lying-in Hospital at, 120—County Infirmary, 118.

WATERFORD Hospital, House of Industry, 118—Drogheda, 117, 118.

WATERFORD—County Infirmary and Fever Hospital, 118—Infirmary at Drogheda, 117—General Infirmary School, 155.

WATERFORD ALMSHOUSE—see CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

WATERFORD Hospital for old men, County Wicklow, 124.

WATERFORD W. S.—Relieved from an article by, on the condition of the land in Ireland, first before the Society for the Improvement of, 53, 54.

WATERFORD Private Lunatic Asylum, Maryborough, 34, 35.

WATERFORD Private Lunatic Asylum, Newcastle, County Wicklow, 35, 36.

WATERFORD—notes in, 5-11—land in, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35—population, 36, 37, 38—notes on description in, 39, 40—Report on number and condition of pauperism, 41—accommodation of, 42, 43—numbers in, compared with 1861 and 1862, 44—notes of inmates to population, 45-122—amount of relief, and houses of out-door relief, 47, 48—notes of sick in inmates, 49-100—proportion between relief of inmates, 50—houses and population of Poor Law Union districts, 51—pauperism in fever hospitals, 52, 53—attention to class of inmates of, 106—religious professions of inmates of, 108, 109—education and writings of inmates in, 110, 111—ages, sexes, and occupations of, 112-114.

WATERFORD HOSPITALS—land in, 26, 27—houses, ages, and notes of pauperism, 104, 105, 112-114—comparisons of, with returns for 1861 and 1862, 47, 48, 93, 108, 116—pauperism in special fever hospitals, 55, 56.

WATERFORD, W. S., School for deaf and dumb, at Maryborough, closed, 33.

APPENDIX.

---

COPIES OF THE FORMS

USED

IN PROCURING THE INFORMATION

CONTAINED IN

THE REPORT AND TABLES

OF

THE STATUS OF DISEASE

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1871,  
33 & 34 VIC. CAP. 80.

CENSUS OFFICE,  
Charlotte House, Dublin, 1871.

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE TABLES.

*Heads of Families* are requested to see that the *Answers* to the *Queries* in the annexed Tables are distinctly and correctly given; since upon their accuracy the value of the Census must depend. The information will be published in GENERAL ABSTRACTS only, and strict care taken that the Returns are not used for the gratification of curiosity, or any other object than that of rendering the Census as complete as possible.

The Enumerator, on receiving the Returns, is on no account to permit them to be inspected by any person, except the Officer of the District, to whom he is instructed to deliver them without delay, for transmission to the Census Office. The Returns will be considered by the Office as strictly confidential.

It is particularly requested that this Return may not be soiled or in any way injured.

When the Members of a Family are too numerous for one Form, two or more will be supplied.

The Enumerator will call for this Return as soon as possible after the night of Sunday, the 2nd of April, when he will assist such persons as may not be able to fill it themselves; but it is requested that the Head of the Family, when competent, shall fill, or cause it to be filled, immediately after the said night, in order that the Enumerator may not be delayed when he calls for it.

This Return "Form A" is divided into Three Tables.

THE 1st TABLE is for those Persons of each Family, including Visitors, Boarders, and Servants, who slept or abode in the same house on the night of Sunday, the 2nd of April.

By a "FAMILY" is meant either one person living on his or her own means of support, or several persons united under one head, and having a common means of support;—therefore when there are several Families residing apart in the same house, the Enumerator will issue a separate Form for each. Persons occupying a single apartment, or more rooms than one, and who do not board with the family, are to be enumerated on separate forms. Hotel and Lodging-house Keepers, and Secretaries of Clubs are to give a return of all persons who arrive at their Establishments on Monday the 3rd of April, and who had not been enumerated elsewhere.

**RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.**—In filling up this column, members of the different religious denominations are requested to declare themselves according to the designations by which each denomination is generally known.

**RANK, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR MEANS OF LIVING.**—In filling this column each person should write his or her principal means of support, such as Landed Proprietor, Annuitant, Retired Officer, &c. Persons deriving their support from any occupation, should state their principal employment first, and, if they have more than one, the others in the order of their importance, as Stock-broker, Notary, &c.

**Rank or Office.**—Persons having titles of honor, or filling political or other important functions, should state such title or office; as "*Earl of —*," "*Baronet*," "*Member of Parliament*," "*Judge of —*," "*Mayor of —*," "*Magistrate*," "*Councillor*," &c. together with their professions or occupations, if any, after each title of honor or office. Graduates should enter their degrees, and the name of the university by which conferred, under this head. Persons in the Civil Service should state their rank and the Department to which they belong; if retired or supernumerary, to mention it.

**Professions.**—Clergymen of every religious denomination are requested to describe themselves according to their clerical rank or position. Members of the medical profession will state whether they practise as Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners, Dentists, or Apothecaries and Compounders. Members of the legal profession to state their rank or designation; as Barrister (specifying whether in practice), Attorney or Solicitor (stating whether upon the Roll), Officer of any Court, &c. Civil Engineers to return themselves as such. Military and Naval Officers not residing in Barracks or Ships will, with their families, be enumerated on this Form. Officers retired from the Military, Naval, or Civil Service to specify their rank upon retirement.

**Clerks.**—to describe their special occupation, as in Public Office, Law Clerk, Book-keeper in Merchant's Office, &c.

**Professors, Teachers, and Students.**—are to enter the particular branch they teach, or are engaged in studying. Undergraduates of Universities to return themselves as such.

**Merchants, Travellers, Shopkeepers, and Dealers.**—will state the particular trade in which they are more especially engaged. Brokers and Commercial Travellers also come under this head.

**Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and their Apprentices.**—are to state opposite their names what particular branch of commerce or handicraft they employ their capital or labour upon, such as—Weaver, or Linen Weaver, Brazer, or Iron Founder; Goldsmith; Blacksmith; House-carpetter; Ship-carpenter; House-painter; &c. Persons engaged in the construction or working of machinery to describe themselves as—Mechanical Engineer, Engine-maker, Engine-driver; &c. Other Artisans and Mechanics will describe their particular trades; as Printer, Baker, Watchmaker; Mason; &c. Persons styling themselves "Artists," should mention the particular art which they pursue. Mill and Factory Workers of both sexes, to state the particular class of work in which they are employed.

**Domestic Servants.**—are to be described according to the nature of their service, such as Cook, Butler, Housemaid, thorough Servant, Coachman, &c.

**Small Farmers and Labourers employed in Agricultural or general Work.**—should state the particular kind of employment in which they are usually engaged, such as Gardener, Ploughman, Carter, Farm-labourer, &c.

Persons who do not follow any profession, trade, or calling, will please state their means of support.

**EDUCATION.**—Children and young persons attending school to be returned according to the Class of School at which they are residing, or from which they receive instruction, such as Boarding School, National School, Christian Brothers' School, Church Education School, Convent School, (stating whether also National,) &c.

In addition to the particulars respecting elementary acquirements in the English Language asked for under this head, further information is sought with regard to the *Irish Language*, in order to ascertain the localities where, and the number of persons by whom, it is now spoken.

THE 2nd TABLE is necessary in order to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each family, who were absent on the night of the 2nd of April.

THE 3rd TABLE is for a Return of those persons who have Died while residing with this Family, during the last Ten years. The necessity for this is caused by the want of a Registration of Deaths in Ireland, for the entire period over which the inquiry extends, and the consequent defect of information for various objects useful to the community.















[illegible]











# CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1871.

---

## PART II.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

---

### VOL. I.

## REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

## THE STATUS OF DISEASE.

---

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty*

---



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1873.